

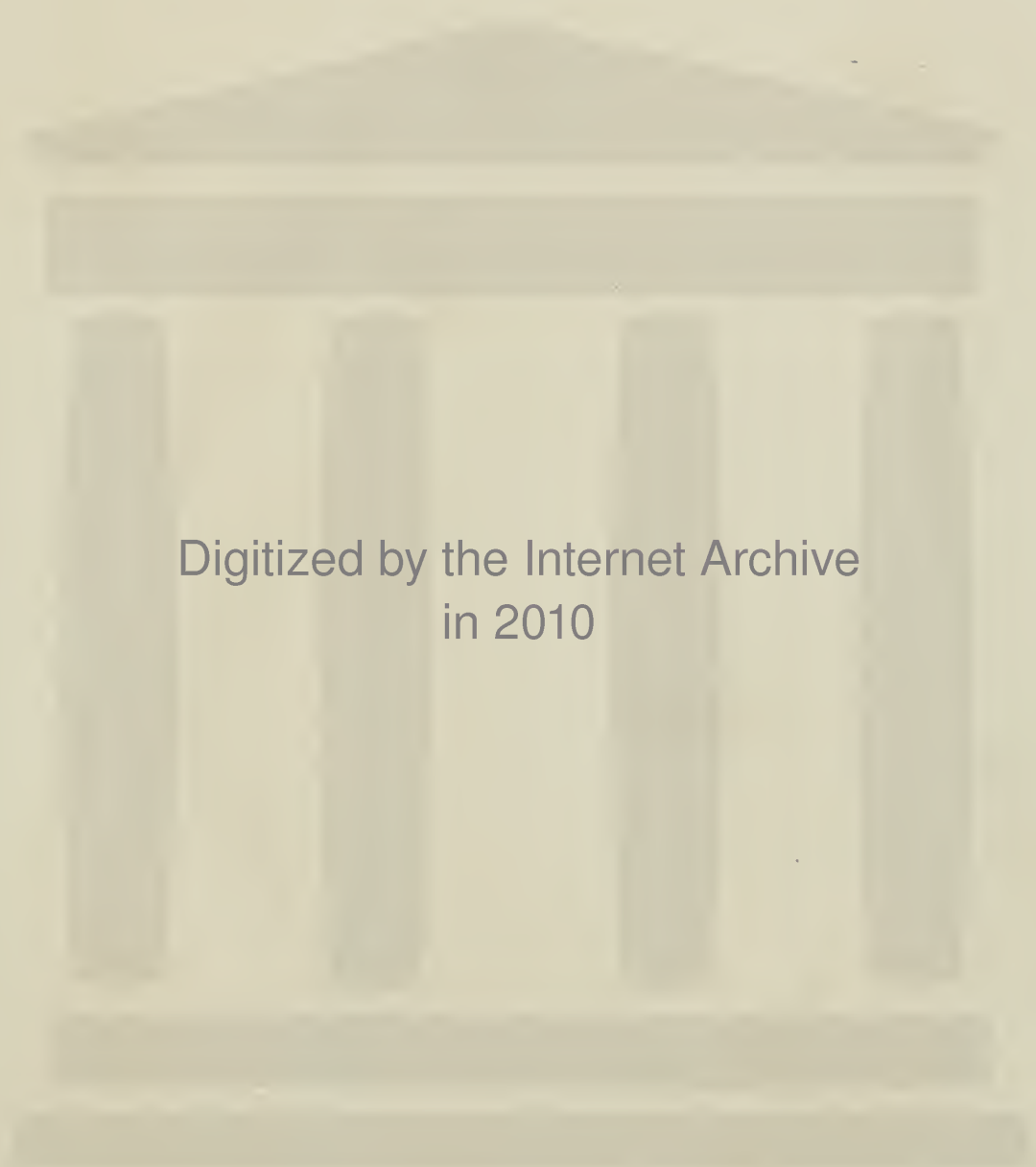


CIVICS

FOR AMERICANS
IN THE MAKING

★ PLASS ★

D. C. HEATH & CO.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2010

<http://www.archive.org/details/civicsforamerica00plas>



Copyright by Detroit Photographic Co.

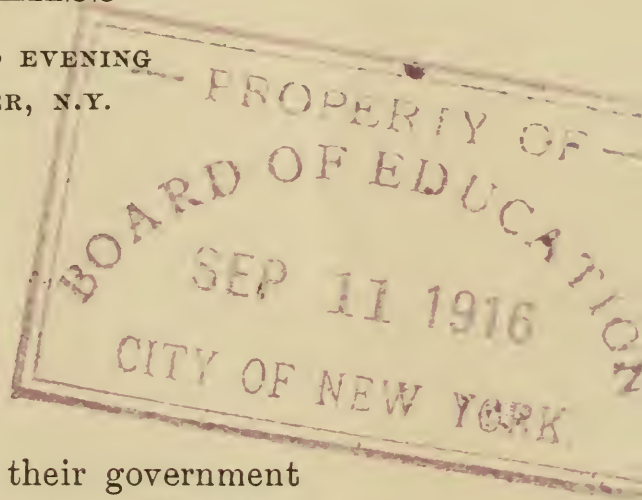
Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor

CIVICS FOR AMERICANS IN THE MAKING

BY

ANNA A. PLASS

TEACHER IN DAY AND EVENING
SCHOOLS, ROCHESTER, N.Y.



Men will always fight for their government
according to their sense of its value. To value
it aright they must understand it.

FRANCIS MARION

D. C. HEATH & CO., PUBLISHERS
BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO

COPYRIGHT, 1912,
BY D. C. HATH & CO.

1 B

PREFACE

THE beginning of the immigrant's life in America is usually full of difficulties. He suddenly finds himself in the midst of new scenes, new customs, and usually a new language, which together make him an easy prey for unscrupulous men of all races, who are ready to cheat him under the pretense of friendship and help.

If he violates some custom or ordinance that he does not understand, and finds himself arrested as a lawbreaker, his experience may lead him to hate the seemingly unjust laws of his new country and to set himself against them. If some interpreter or court attendant takes advantage of the immigrant's ignorance and terror and extorts a large part of his little capital as the alleged price of a judicial decision, he naturally considers all American courts venal and corrupt. Thus he may be started, through pure ignorance, toward the attitude of a defiant law-breaker.

As this has its dangers for the country as well as for the immigrant, the welfare of both demands that these newcomers (to whom this nation owes much for the new blood, energy, industry, and wealth which have enriched its life) be made acquainted immediately with the language, customs, and laws of their new homeland.

To meet this demand, evening classes for foreigners have been established in many communities. These classes are at-

tended for the most part by men who have worked hard all day in the ditch, on the road, or in the factory.

It is not possible to hold the attention of learners of this kind to exercises which, through the use of a great variety of words and expressions, are difficult of comprehension, nor do they like the subject matter of books which deal with topics such as the "black cat of my old aunt"; they are eager for knowledge that will be of practical use to them.

The lessons contained in this book seek not only to teach the English suited to the immediate needs of the immigrant, but also to acquaint him with some of the simple customs and laws of the United States, and the reasons for the same, and also to present the fundamental laws which govern our republic.

The writer of this brief preface believes that *Civics for Americans in the Making* is a real contribution to those who seek to turn the crowds of incoming aliens into groups of loyal American citizens.

JOSEPH T. ALLING.

Rochester, N.Y.

INTRODUCTION BY THE AUTHOR

THE fact that there is a general appeal on the part of the foreigner in this country for knowledge concerning the principles of our government, is widely recognized by teachers of foreign classes both in evening and in day schools. In the former the teacher has to meet directly this demand made by the adult pupil for information which will enable him to qualify for naturalization.

This interest in the subject of our government may be regarded as a hopeful sign ; for, in a republic where the people establish their own constitutions and choose their own rulers, good government is hardly to be looked for, if those from whom it is to proceed have no knowledge of the things that are necessary to create and maintain it. With this thought in mind, the following simple lessons in civics have been prepared. A very limited vocabulary has been used in presenting the subject. Technical words have been introduced slowly and have been developed in the gradual progress of the work. By the general arrangement of one-line sentences throughout the book, the learner is easily led to the acquisition of the ideas upon which the main thought of each lesson is based.

Topics have been limited, for the most part, to a single page in order that the complete unfolding of the main thought may be accomplished in a concise manner in a short period, and

because of the adaptability of the book, under this plan, to pupils whose attendance is likely to be irregular.

At the end of the book will be found a vocabulary with translations into Italian, German, Swedish, Polish, French, Greek, and Yiddish. The vocabulary consists not merely of the words used in the text of the book; it also includes all the words that occur in the various blank forms used in the process of naturalization, for money orders, etc.

The experience of years in the use of these lessons, both by the author and by other teachers of foreign classes, has given the author inspiration and courage to submit them to a wider circle of teachers and pupils, where it is hoped they may prove equally satisfactory.

The author takes pleasure in acknowledging indebtedness to Miss Jessie M. Shedd, under whose supervision these lessons were first given; to the Reverend Dr. G. B. F. Hallock, for help in arranging them for publication; to the Honorable William W. Armstrong, for information which has been helpful in securing accuracy of statement; and to Mr. Joseph T. Alling, who has written the preface.

CONTENTS

PART	PAGE
I. DEPARTMENTS OF CITY WORK	1
Police Department, 4; Fire Department, 6; Health Department, 8; Department of Public Works, 14; Taxes, 15; Public Signs, 16.	
II. CITY GOVERNMENT	17
Why it is Needed, 18; Mayor and Other City Officers, 19; City Lawmakers, 20; Courts and Judges, 21; City Charter, 23; Commission Form of City Government, 24.	
III. STATE GOVERNMENT	25
City and State, 28; State Laws, 29; State Lawmakers, 29; Some Laws, 33; Schools, 35; Child Labor Law, 36; The State Constitution, 37; Governor and Other Executive Officers, 38; Branches of State Government, 39; Judicial Branch of State Government, 40; Jury and Witnesses, 41; Counties, 42.	
IV. AMERICA	43
Christopher Columbus, 45; How America was Discovered, 46; How America was Named, 47; First Immigrants to America, 48; The Pilgrims, 49; The First Thanksgiving, 51; The Thirteen Colonies, 52; The Declaration of Independence, 53; George Washington, 54; The Stars and Stripes, 56; Rights and Duties, 58; Our Common Interests, 59; The States United, 61; The United States, 62; The United States Constitution, 63.	
V. THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT	65
State and National Government, 67; The National Capital City, 68; The National Capitol, 69; Both Houses of Congress, 70;	

PART	PAGE
United States Representatives, 72; The Census, 73; The United States Senate, 74; United States Laws, 75; The White House, 76; The President, 77; The President's Cabinet, 78; State, War, and Navy Departments, 79; The United States Treasury (Duty or Tariff, Internal Revenue), 80; The Interior Department (Public Lands), 82; Post Office Department, 85; Department of Agriculture, 88; Departments of Commerce and Labor, 89; Judicial Branch of National Government, 91; Summary, 92.	
VI. OUR REPUBLIC	93
How the People Rule, 94; Election Day, 95; Registration of Voters, 96; Voting, 98; Elections, 99; Nominations of Candidates for Election, 102; Political Parties, 105; A Question which Divided the Voters in 1860, 106; The Civil War, 107; Abraham Lincoln, 108; The Right to Vote is Given as a Trust, 109; Who May Vote, 110; Citizens of the United States, 110; Naturalized Citizens, 111.	
VII. NATURALIZATION	113
A Petitioner for Naturalization, 114; Declaration of Intention or "First Paper," 115; Certificate of Arrival, 117; Facts for Petition for Naturalization, 119; The Witnesses, 121; The Final Hearing, 122; Some Questions which may be Asked the Petitioner, 123; The Petitioner Admitted as an American Citizen, 125.	
VOCABULARY :	127

CIVICS FOR AMERICANS
IN THE MAKING

PART ONE



Men's Work



Work in the Home

DEPARTMENTS OF CITY WORK

Work is divided in the Home

The father works to buy food, clothing, and fuel for his family.

The mother works in the home.

She cooks the food.

She keeps the house clean.

She sees that the children are kept clean.

It is her duty to send them to school on time.

The mother has many home duties.

The children go to school.

They have school duties.

They have also a few home duties.

The father has his part of the work to do.

The mother has her part of the work to do.

The children have their part of the work to do.

We see that the work of the home is divided into *parts*.

The work of the city is also divided into parts or *de-part-ments*.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT



A Busy City Street

Let us take a walk on this city street.

We see wagons, automobiles, etc.

These *vehicles* keep to their own side of the street.

We meet Mr. Brown.

We stand to talk with him.

Do we stand in the middle of the sidewalk?

No, we must not *obstruct* the sidewalks.

Some boys are on their way home from school.

They start to play ball, but they see a policeman coming, and away they run.

We see that vehicles keep to their own side of the street.

We see that the sidewalks are not obstructed.

We see that games with a ball are not to be played in the city streets.

What is the use of this order in the streets? For the safety and comfort of people, and also for the safety of property.

We enjoy our walk.

We return to our homes.

We go to sleep in peace and quiet.

We feel that our lives and property are protected.

The city helps to protect lives and property.

Every city has a Police Department.



THE FIRE DEPARTMENT



Firemen and Engine

See the brave firemen! They put out fires.

They are members of the Fire Department.

They protect property and lives.

Every city has a Fire Department.

The Chief of the Fire Department directs the
men in their work.

The city helps to protect property and lives
from fire.

It is also our duty to help in this work.

PREVENTION OF FIRES

Many a bad fire has been started through carelessness with matches.

We must be *careful with matches*.

They should be kept out of the reach of children.

They should be kept out of the reach of mice and rats.

Mice and rats have started many fires by nibbling the ends of matches.

We must be *careful with kerosene oil*.

It should be kept in a safe place.

Lamps should not be filled at night.

Lamps should not be within reach of children.

Fires often start without matches or flames.

Such fires often start among dirty rags and papers.

Let us all help to protect lives and property from fire.



A Fire Alarm Box

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

A Telephone Call for the Doctor

John: Please may I use your telephone to call the doctor, Mr. Ross? The baby is very sick.

Mr. Ross: Certainly, John. Do you know the doctor's telephone number?

John: No, I do not.

Mr. Ross: Do you know how to find his number in the book?

John: I think so. Yes, here I find his name:
"Green, C. R., M.D., 37 White St.,
Union-6998-S."

Telephone Operator: Number?

John: Union-6-9-9-8-S.

Telephone Operator: The line is busy.

(John waits, then tries again.)

Telephone Operator: Number?

John: Union-6-9-9-8-S.

Telephone Operator: I do not understand you.

Mr. Ross: Speak slowly, John, and not too loudly.

John: Union-6-9-9-8-S.

Dr. Green: Dr. Green's office.

John: May I talk with Dr. Green?

Dr. Green: This is Dr. Green talking with you.

John: I am John Bruno. The baby is very sick. Will you please come at once?

Dr. Green: What is the matter with her?

John: I do not know. She has a high fever.

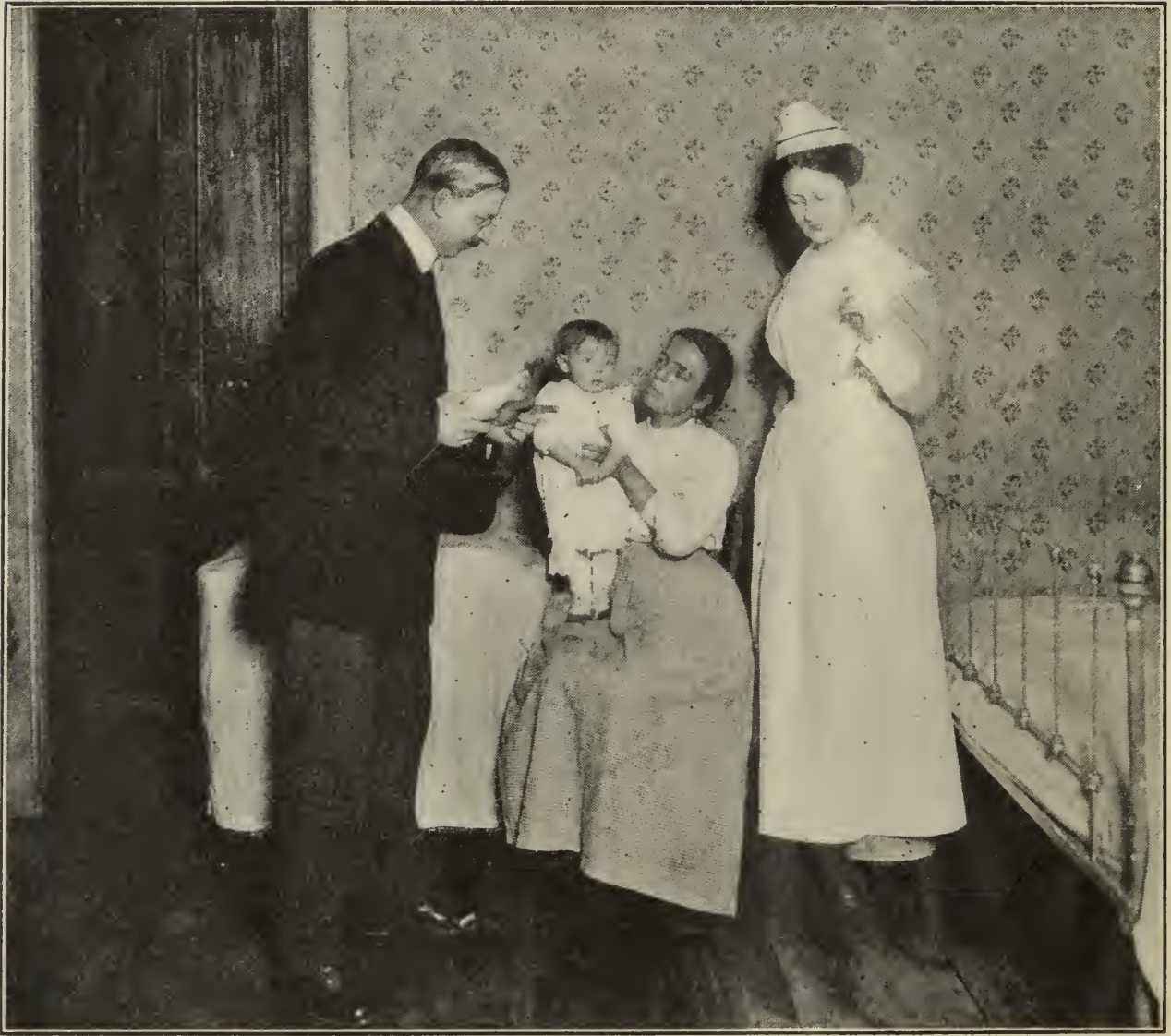
Dr. Green: I will come very soon, John.

John: Thank you, Doctor. Thank you, Mr. Ross.



Speak Slowly and not too Loudly

THE DOCTOR'S VISIT



Doctor, Nurse, and Sick Child

Your baby is very sick, Mrs. Bruno.
If you are not very careful she will die.
You must keep her out of the hot sun.
Do not bounce her up and down in that way.
Keep her very quiet.

Feed her nothing but milk.

Sometimes give her a little water, but not ice-water.

Wash out that bottle every time you feed her.

Where did you buy that milk?

It is very dirty. Do not buy milk from Mr.

Blank. His stables are dirty.

I shall report him to the *Health Bureau*.

Everybody wants good health.

The city helps to keep us in good health.

It is the duty of the city to see that only

fresh fruit, fish, and vegetables are sold;

that milk, water, and drugs are pure;

that diseases do not spread;

that children under working age shall not

be employed to work;

that births, deaths, and marriages are re-

ported.

All these things are in charge of the Health Department.

TUBERCULOSIS



Doctor advising Tuberculosis Patient

Doctor: You have tuberculosis, but you can be cured.

Do not breathe impure air.

Stay out of doors all you can.

Sleep with your windows wide open at night.

Eat good plain food.

Boil the dishes you use. Do not wash them with other dishes.

Do you know what a germ is?

Some germs are very dangerous.

A germ cannot be seen with the naked eye.

There are dangerous germs in that which you
raise from your lungs.

What you spit should be burned. If it is not
burned, it will dry, and the germs will get
into the air.

Then you will take them into your lungs again.

You could be well cared for at a sanitarium.

Patient: I know that what you tell me is true.

My brother died of tuberculosis two years ago.

My sister died of tuberculosis one year ago.

We were told that tuberculosis was a germ
disease — that it would spread.

We were told to be very careful.

I am sorry to say, we were very careless.

One of my friends was cured of tuberculosis at
a sanitarium.

I think it will be best for me to go to a
sanitarium.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS



Men Repairing a Street

We do not throw ashes, rubbish, or garbage
in our yards or streets.

We put these things in cans.

The cans are emptied into carts.

The carts carry this refuse away.

We like clean streets.

The streets, parks, bridges, etc., are the prop-
erty of the city. They are *public property*.

The work of many men is needed to keep
public property in order.

What city department has charge of this work?

The Department of Public Works.

TAXES

Our city has a police department.

Our city has a fire department.

Our city has a health department.

Our city has public schools.

There is a sewer in our street.

Our street is lighted and paved.

All these things cost the city much money.

This money is raised by taxes.

Who pays the taxes in a city?

Everybody living in it.

You say, "I rent the house in which I live."

When you pay rent you help pay taxes.

Your landlord gets the bill for the taxes.

If the taxes are high, your rent will be high.

It is the duty of everybody to pay taxes, because everybody is protected in a city.

The city treasurer has charge of the city money.

He is at the head of the *Finance Department* of the city.

PUBLIC SIGNS

VISITORS NOT ALLOWED.

DANGER.

LOOK OUT FOR THE CARS.

STREET CLOSED.

NO FAST DRIVING ON THIS BRIDGE.

NO LOITERING.

NO ADMITTANCE.

NO TRESPASSING.

NO SMOKING.

KEEP OFF THE GRASS.

WAIT UNTIL THE CAR STOPS.

PUSH — PULL.

ENTRANCE — EXIT.

HANDS OFF.

PLEASE DO NOT HANDLE.

INFORMATION BUREAU.

TICKET OFFICE.

DO NOT FEED THE ANIMALS.

SPITTING ON THE FLOOR IS PROHIBITED BY
LAW.

PART TWO

CITY GOVERNMENT

CITY GOVERNMENT

Why it is Needed

In every home there are rules or little laws.

Every home is a little government.

There could be no order without government.

There could be no government without laws.

Laws are needed to protect people and property.

The laws are to help all the people.

It is the work of the city to carry out the laws made for the protection of people and property.

We see the policemen in our streets.

A part of their work is to keep order in the streets.

Why do boys not play ball in the city streets?

Because they know that ball-playing in the streets is against the law.

It is a part of the policeman's work to make boys obey that law.

MAYOR AND OTHER CITY OFFICERS

There is a *Chief of the Fire Department*.

There is a *Chief of the Police Department*.

There is a *Chief of the Health Department*.

Every department of the city work has its chief officer.

These officers, and the officers under them, *execute* laws.

They are *executive* officers.

They belong to the *Executive Branch* of the city government.

Has your city a *Mayor*? What is his name?

The mayor is the highest executive officer in the city.

He is chosen by the people of the city.

He represents the people of the whole city.

Many laws are made for the protection of people and property in a city.

The mayor's work is to see that these laws are enforced.

Who make the city laws?

THE CITY LAWMAKERS

How are the city laws made ?

Are they made directly by the people ?

In many cities they are made by men chosen
by the people.

These men together are usually called the *City
Council* or *Board of Aldermen*.

Is our city divided into wards ?

These wards are numbered.

What is the number of the ward in which you live ?

In what ward is your school ?

In city government the aldermen usually repre-
sent the wards.

In some cities the board of aldermen is made
up of one alderman from each ward.

In some cities the board of aldermen is made
up of two aldermen from each ward.

The city council or board of aldermen are city
lawmakers.

The city lawmakers belong to the Legislative
Branch of the city government.

COURTS AND JUDGES

Mr. White has a large
automobile.

He likes to drive it fast.

It is dangerous to life
and property to
drive at high speed
in the city streets.



A Law-Breaker

There is a law against it.

All people must obey that law.

Mr. White was arrested for breaking that law.

He was obliged to appear in court.

The judge fined him twenty-five dollars.

The judge *applied* the law.

The judges and courts belong to the *Judicial
Branch* of the government.

This is the branch of government which applies
laws.

Which branch of government makes the laws?

Which branch of government executes the laws?

Which branch of government applies the laws?

SUMMARY

We see that
government is
like a tree.

It has branches.

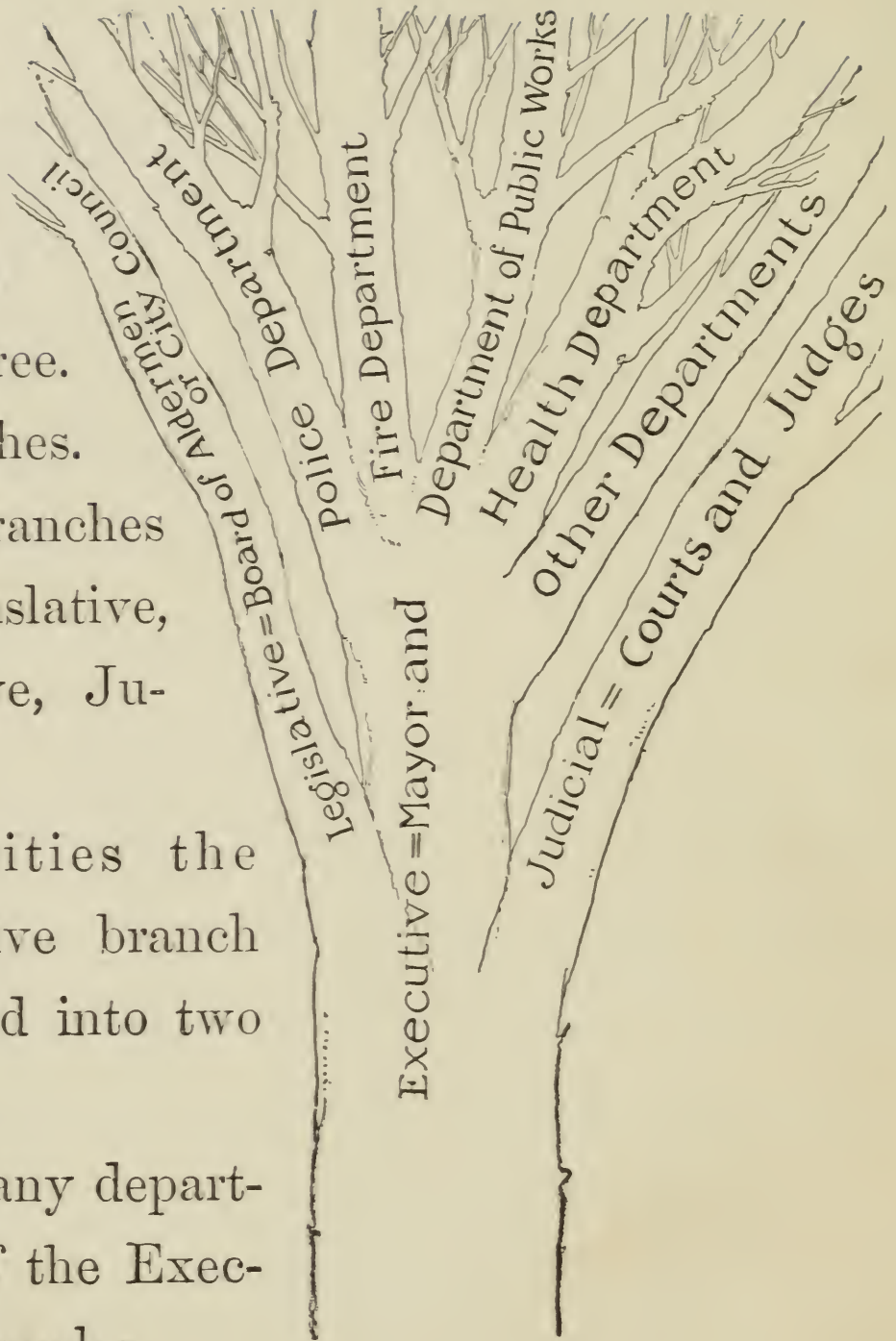
The three branches
are Legislative,
Executive, Ju-
dicial.

In some cities the
Legislative branch
is divided into two
parts.

There are many depart-
ments of the Exec-
utive branch:

The Police Department, the Fire Department,
the Health Department, and others.

The Judicial branch is made up of courts and
judges.



THE CITY CHARTER

Mr. Paul owns his house.

Has he the right to use it as he chooses?

Not if in doing so he takes away his neighbor's rights.

We have many rights, but we must not

take away the rights of our neighbors.

The city laws must agree with the *City Charter*.

The rights of a city are shown by its charter.

The city charter shows what officers the city shall have.

It also shows what are the duties of these officers.

A street car could not run well without a track to guide it.

The city charter is our guide in city government.

The state grants the city its charter.



A Street Car could not run without
a Track

COMMISSION FORM OF CITY GOVERNMENT

Commission government has been tried in many cities.

Government under this form is in the hands of a *commission* of a few men.

They are chosen by the people of the city.

One of these men is the chief officer of the city.

Each of the others has charge of one of the departments into which the work of the city is divided.

In these cities lawmaking is usually done directly by the voters of the city.

A certain number of voters agree that a certain law is needed.

The law is then written out.

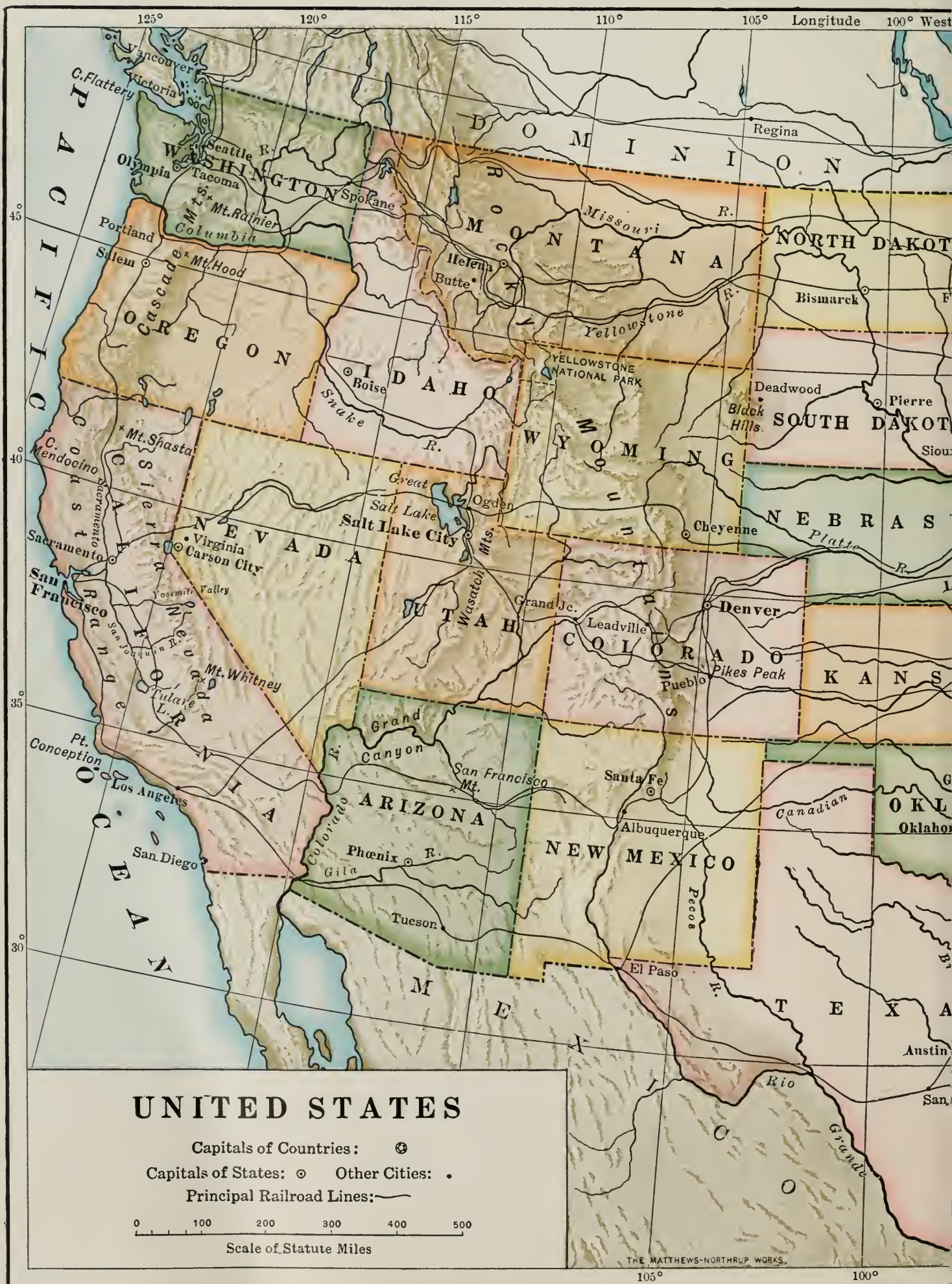
It may then be voted upon by all the voters of the city.

The first step in lawmaking of this kind is called the *initiative*.

The last step is called the *referendum*.

PART THREE

STATE GOVERNMENT





STATE GOVERNMENT

City and State

In what city do you live?

Can you find your city on the map?

In what state is it?

Your city belongs to the state.

The state oversees much of the work that is done in its cities.

Much of the work of the police department, fire department, health department, etc., is the execution of state laws.

The city is given its charter by state laws.

City laws are needed to carry out state laws.

Nearly all the laws about streets, sidewalks, parks, etc., are made by the city.

Much money is needed to enforce state laws.

The city tells how a large part of this money shall be spent.

We need good men to care for this public money.

STATE LAWS

State laws are very important.

We need good men to make them.

Where are the state laws made?

At the capital city of the state.

Every state has its capital city.

What is the capital of this state?

STATE LAWMAKERS

There is a *state house* or *capitol* in the capital city.

The state lawmakers meet there to make the state laws.

There are two *bodies* of state lawmakers — the “upper house” and the “lower house.”

The upper house is called the *Senate*.

What is the name of the lower house in this state?

In many states the lower house of state lawmakers is called the *House of Representatives*.¹

The two houses, together, are called the *Legislature*.²

¹Called *Assembly* in New York state.

²In some states called *General Court*. In some states called *General Assembly*.

STATE LAWMAKERS

We see two rooms in a state capitol.

The state lawmakers meet here to make state laws.

There are two bodies of state lawmakers.

Members of the Senate, or upper house, meet in the Senate chamber.

Members of the lower house meet in the Assembly chamber.

These lawmaking bodies are together called the *Legislature*.

The legislature makes the state laws.

Each member of the legislature has his desk.

The Speaker is the *presiding officer* of the lower house.

The Speaker is chosen by the members of the house.

Find the Speaker's desk.

The Lieutenant-Governor¹ is the presiding officer of the Senate.

¹ See page 38.



Assembly Chamber



Senate Chamber

Legislative Chambers in New York State Capitol

STATE LAWMAKERS

States are divided into districts.

Each senate district sends a member to the Senate, or upper house of the legislature.

Each district of another kind sends a member to the House of Representatives.¹

The senate districts are larger than the representative districts.

The lower house has the most members.

Making state laws is the work of both houses of the legislature.¹

Either house may begin the work.

A bill must pass both houses before it may become a law.

When it has passed both houses it is sent to the governor to be signed.

If he thinks it is best to refuse to sign it, both houses may act upon it again.

It then becomes a law if the required number of members of both houses vote for it.

¹ See note page 29.

SOME LAWS

Laws prohibit: —¹

Spitting on sidewalks or in other public places;

Living in overcrowded rooms;

Carrying dangerous knives or other weapons;

Playing games for money;

Making bonfires in city streets or in vacant lots;

Carrying on certain kinds of business without
a license;

Children under working age being employed to
work.

Laws require: —¹

That fire-escapes shall not be obstructed;

That children in good health between the ages
of 6 and 14 years shall go to school;

That children who go to school must be vacci-
nated;

That women working in factories shall not
work more than a certain number of hours
in a day or of days in a week.

¹ In nearly all the states.



A Lesson in Wood Working



A Lesson in Cooking

The Schools Teach Useful Lessons

SCHOOLS

The state helps to protect its people.

It also wishes to put the best in life within
the reach of its people.

How does it try to do this?

Through its schools.

Education teaches people better ways of living.

The state gives its people the right to an
education.

Every state has its free schools.

It has kindergarten classes.

It has primary and grammar schools.

It has high schools and colleges.

It has vacation schools.

It has evening schools.

It has trade schools.

It has schools of all kinds and for all purposes.

We see little children in our schools.

We see men more than fifty years old in our
schools.

This country is called "The Land of Schools."

CHILD LABOR LAW

Every child has the right to grow strong and become a useful man or woman.

There are parents who would sell the rights of their children.

There are people who, to become richer, would buy the rights of children.

The state has laws to protect children.

A child who is employed at hard work a certain number of hours each day cannot grow strong.

It is a law¹ that no child under working age shall be employed to work.

The employer of such a child may be arrested and fined.

The most useful people in the world are those who have been educated.

The best in life is not within the reach of people who have not been educated.

A law of the state requires parents to see that their children go to school.

¹ In nearly all the states.

Parents who disobey this law may be arrested and fined.

What may be done with the child who cannot be governed in the home?

The court has the right to take such a child away from his home.

THE STATE CONSTITUTION

Do you belong to a society?

Your society has rules or laws.

Who made those laws?

Your society made those laws.

Is there an Italian society in your city?

Only Italians belong to it. Why?

Because that is one of the laws of the society.

It is one of the *fundamental* laws.

In state government there are fundamental laws.

These fundamental laws are, together, called the *State Constitution*.

All state laws must agree with the State Constitution.

GOVERNOR AND OTHER EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Many laws are needed for the protection of people and property in a state.

Many officers are needed to enforce these laws.

The *Secretary of State* takes care of the state papers.

The *Treasurer* takes care of the state money.

The *Comptroller* is the bookkeeper of the state.

The *Superintendent of Schools* has charge of the schools of the state.

There are many other officers.

The chief officer of the state is the *Governor*.

Who is the governor of this state?

The people of the state choose the governor.

When a governor is chosen, a lieutenant-governor is also chosen.

In the absence of the governor his place is taken by the lieutenant-governor.

Laws are executed or enforced by the executive branch of government.

BRANCHES OF STATE GOVERNMENT

Let this tree
stand
for state
government.

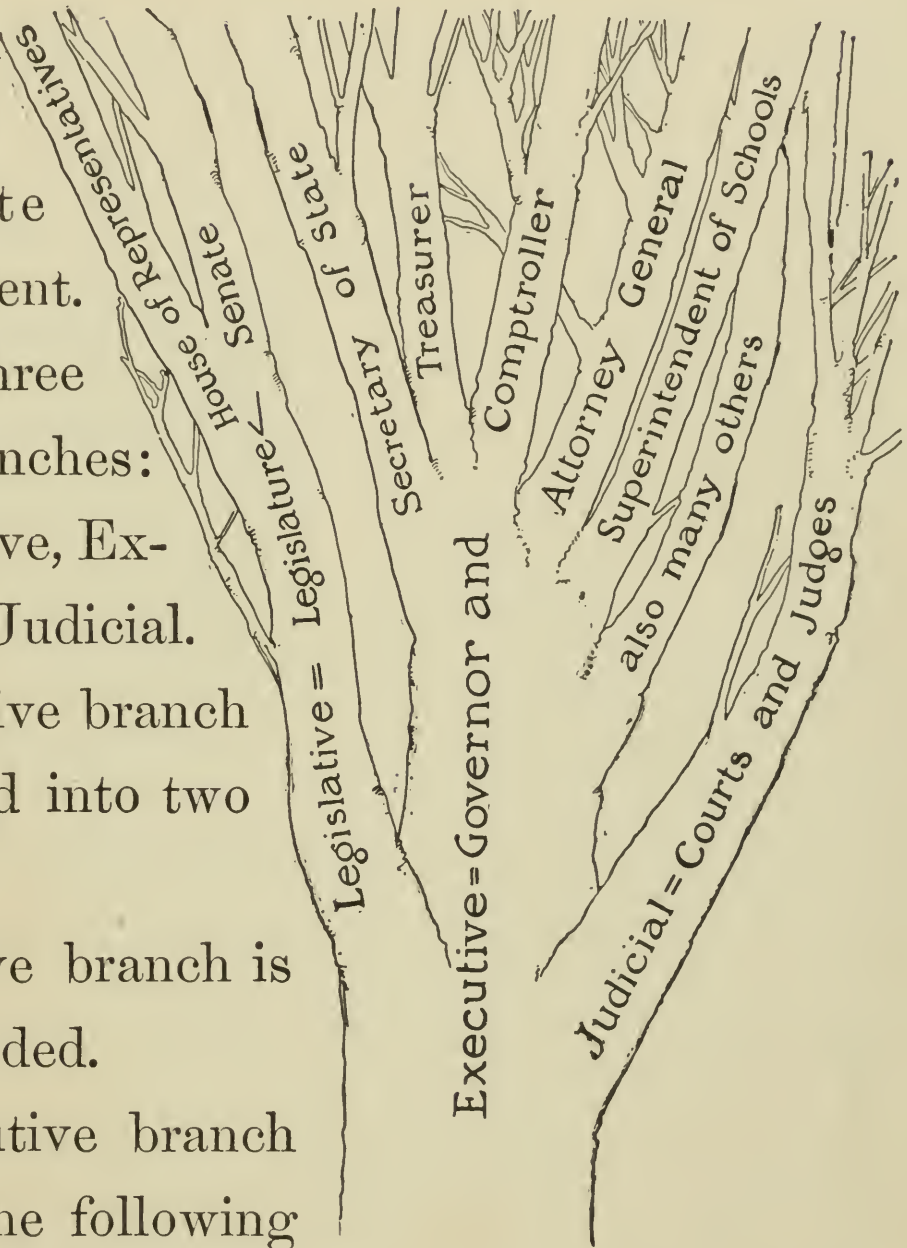
We see the three
main branches:
Legislative, Ex-
ecutive, Judicial.

The Legislative branch
is divided into two
parts.

The Executive branch is
also divided.

In the Executive branch
we see the following
officers: *Governor, Treasurer, Comptroller,*
Superintendent of Schools. There are also
many others.

The Judicial branch is made up of courts and
judges.



JUDICIAL BRANCH OF STATE GOVERNMENT

Courts and Judges

States are divided into
counties.

In what county do
you live?

There is a court
house in your
county.



A Court House

People in your county
who break state laws are tried there.

Each county has a court, called the *County Court*.

Each state has a supreme court.

The highest court of a state is its supreme
court.¹

A police court is lower than a state or county
court.

On page 21 we read about a police court case.

¹ The highest court in New York state is called Court of Appeals.

In a police court the judge usually decides the case.

Sometimes a case decided in one court is heard again in a higher court.

Then we say the case is *appealed*.

Government has its judicial branch.

This branch explains and applies laws.

JURY AND WITNESSES

Cases tried in a county or a state court are usually decided by a *jury*.

A jury is a body of twelve men whose names have been chosen "by lot."

Almost any citizen may be called upon to act on a jury.

People are often called upon to tell in court what they know about a case on trial.

They are called *witnesses*.

A witness in court takes an oath to tell "*the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.*"

When a witness under oath tells what is not true, he may be arrested and sent to prison.

COUNTIES

As each state has its capital city, so each county has its *county seat*.

The court house is at the county seat.

We find important papers of the people at the court house; such as deeds, wills, etc.

Lawmaking in a county is done by a *County Board*.¹

This board also helps to carry out, or *execute* laws.

The chief executive officer of a county is the sheriff.

The sheriff has charge of the jail and prisoners. Other county officers are the *county clerk*, the *county treasurer*, the *county superintendent*, the *state or district attorney*.

¹ In many counties called the *Board of Supervisors*.

PART FOUR

AMERICA



Map Showing Routes of Early Explorers

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS



This little boat is nearing a new land.
It has been on its journey many weeks.
You know the name of its brave commander.
All the world knows of Christopher Columbus.
All the world knows of his great discovery of
America, October 12, 1492.

HOW AMERICA WAS DISCOVERED

Everybody likes stories.

Many stories are told by maps.

We can read maps as we read books.

Look on the map on page 44 and find the line
marked "Voyage of Columbus."

We see that Columbus sailed from Spain.

He landed on an island.

Now find the line marked "Voyage of John Cabot."

John Cabot was born in Italy, but in 1497 he
was living in England.

He sailed from England to America in that year.

The next year Cabot's son sailed to America.

He landed on an island his father had dis-
covered.

He also went on to the mainland.

There he planted the English flag.

Later that land was held by the French.

It was ruled again by the English after many
wars with the French.

To-day, England rules all of Canada.

HOW AMERICA WAS NAMED

We have seen how
America was discovered.

Let us see how it
was named!

Amerigo Vespucci, in
1499, sailed to
this country.



Amerigo Vespucci

He landed on the mainland of South America.
He made two other voyages to the New World.
When he went back to Europe he wrote about
what he had seen.

This account was printed and many people read it.
The New World had no name until 1507.

In that year a writer, wishing a name for it,
said, "The New World having been discovered
by Amerigo or Americus, we will call it *America*."

So we see the word *America* on two large continents,
North America and South America.

FIRST IMMIGRANTS TO AMERICA

An Italian
~~The Spaniards~~ discovered America.

Then people of other nations came.

Many of them found that America was a good place
for homes. Many of them *settled* in America.

They settled in *colonies*.

There were Spanish colonies.

There were French colonies.

There were Dutch colonies.

There were English colonies.

There were also colonies of other nations.

Most of the first settlers in this country were
English.

That is why the language of this country is
English.

The first immigrants to America had a hard time.

Many of them were poor.

Often they had not enough to eat.

At first they had no houses.

Their lives were often in danger from wild
animals and wild Indians.

THE PILGRIMS



Copyright by Detroit Photographic Co.

This boat is the *Mayflower*.

It brought the Pilgrims to America.

The Pilgrims came from England.

They were among the first immigrants to
America.

They found no white people in America.

They found no houses in America.

They found Indians and wigwams.

The Pilgrims were brave men and women.

Brave men and women built up this beautiful
country. They honored America.

If we honor America, we honor our native
country.

When we sing "America" we sing
"Land of the Pilgrims' pride."

The Pilgrims were proud of America.

America has always been proud of the Pilgrims.

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the Pilgrims' pride;
From every mountain side,
Let freedom ring.

My native country, thee,
Land of the noble free,
Thy name I love.
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills;
My heart with rapture thrills,
Like that above.

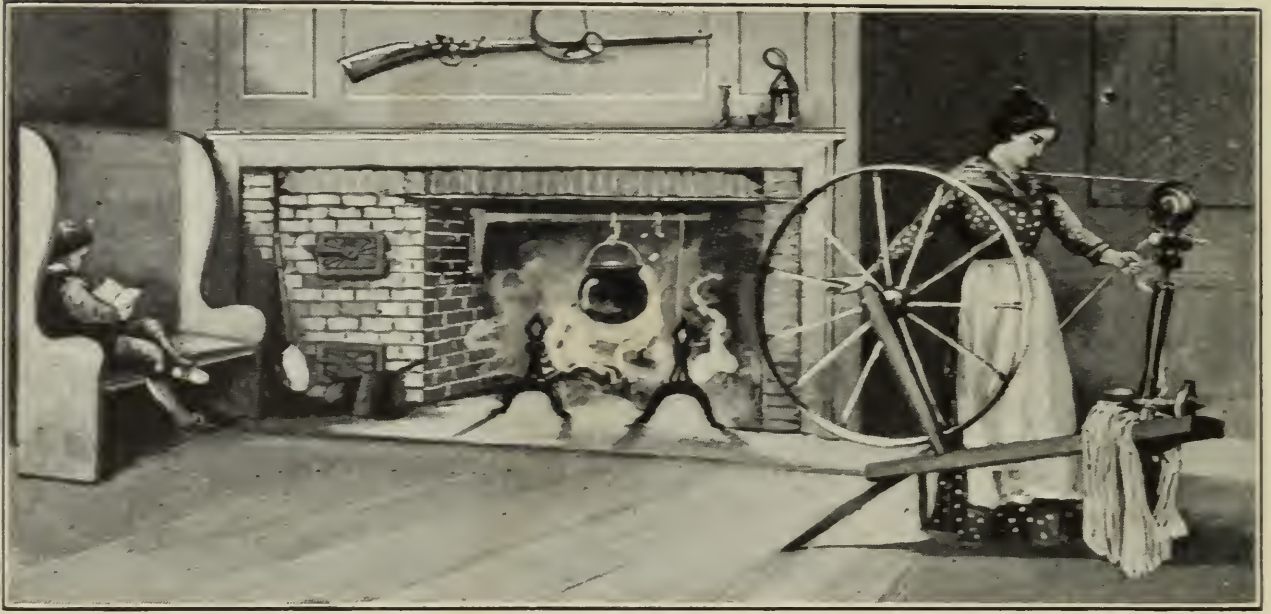
THE FIRST THANKSGIVING



The Pilgrims' Thanksgiving

The Pilgrims cut down trees and built houses.
They planted corn and vegetables.
The next winter they had enough to eat.
They said, "God has been good to us.
We will thank Him for His goodness."
They had a day of thanksgiving.
They asked some Indians to unite with them.
That was the first Thanksgiving Day.
Now, the American people have
Thanksgiving Day every year.

THE THIRTEEN COLONIES



A Colonial Kitchen

There were thirteen colonies along the coast from Maine to Florida.

At first these colonies were under the rule of the country from which they came.

Later, England ruled over them all.

The colonists were asked to pay taxes to England.

At last these taxes became very heavy.

The colonists said, "We will not pay them."

Then the King of England sent soldiers to force the colonists to pay.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Ring! Ring the Liberty Bell!

There are crowds of people in the streets.

They hear the bell and they rejoice.

What does it tell?

It tells the people they are free.

Soon the story is heard over
all the land.

The colonies no longer belong
to England.

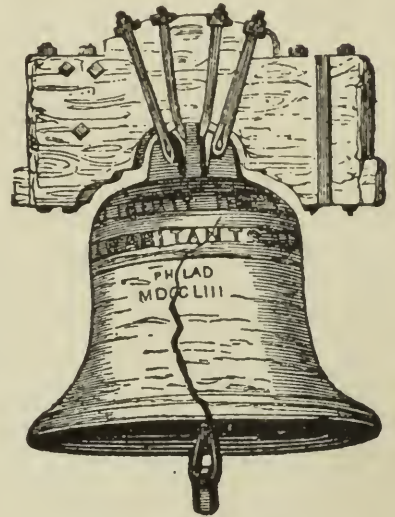
They are *independent* of England.

The Declaration of Independence
is signed.

It was signed by the colonists themselves.

It was signed at Philadelphia, July 4, 1776.

The Fourth of July marks the birthday of our
independence as a nation.



The Liberty Bell

In Independence Hall, Philadelphia

“It rang for liberty —
To tell the world that liberty means love,
And love of man for man makes nations free.”

GEORGE WASHINGTON

The trouble between England and the colonies lasted ten years.

It was ended by the war of the American Revolution.

In this war George Washington was a great leader. He was the Commander-in-Chief of the American army.

All nations see in him a wise, great, and good man. The country became free from England.

A new government was to be made.

Some of the officers under George Washington wished to make him a ruler.

They offered him a crown.

He said, "I have fought to make this country free from crowned rulers."

He refused their offer of power.

George Washington is called "The Father of his Country."

He was born in Virginia, February 22, 1732.

He died December 14, 1799



George Washington

THE STARS AND STRIPES

Every nation has its flag.

Every flag has its story — its history.

We see stars and stripes in our flag.

We count forty-eight stars in our flag.

We count forty-eight states in our country.

The Declaration of Independence had made
each colony a state.

There were thirteen *original* states.¹

Our first flag had thirteen stars.

Let us count the stripes! Thirteen — never
more nor less.

The number of stripes in our flag tells us the
number of original states in our country.

The number of stars tells us the number of
states in our country to-day.

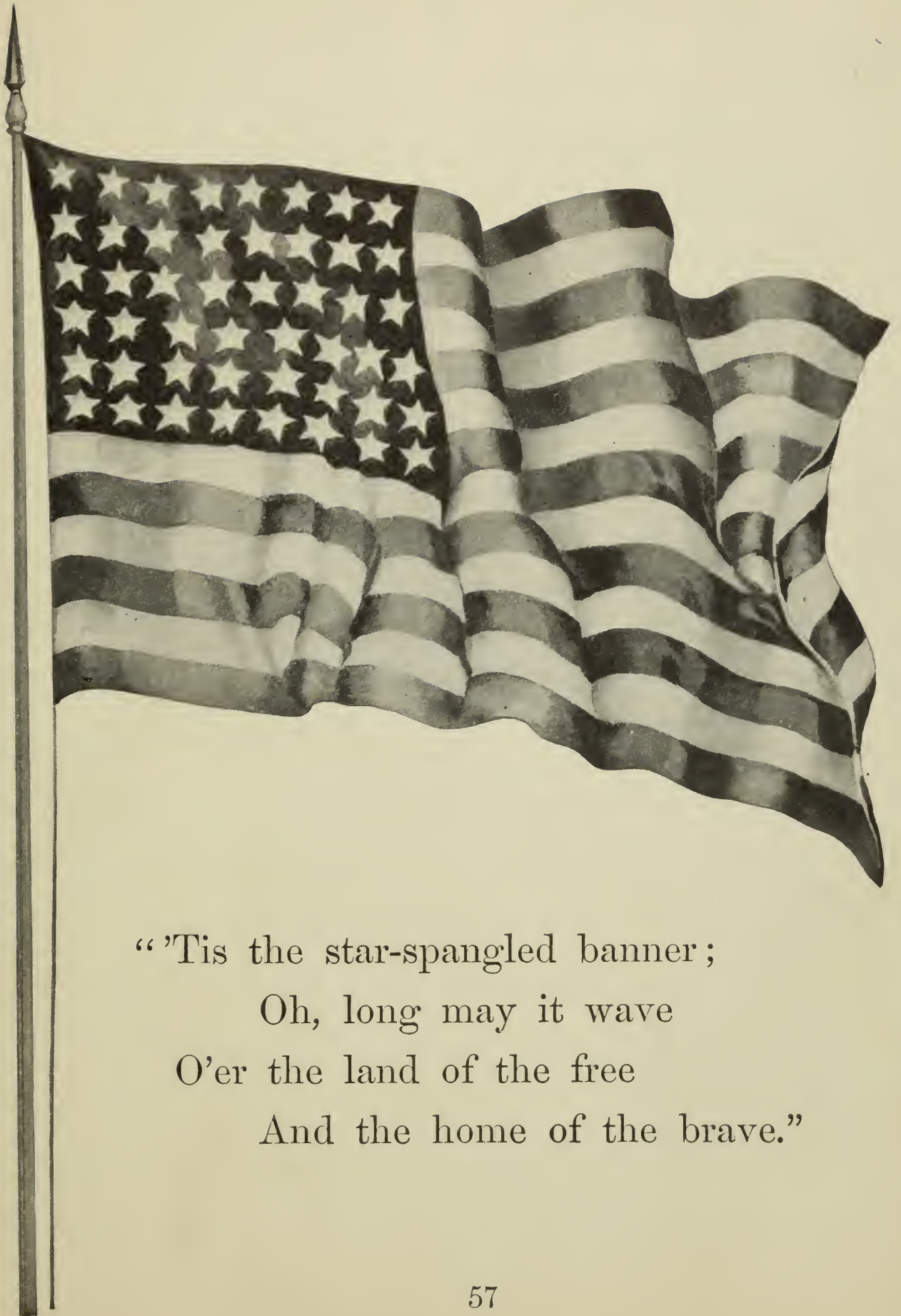
The stripes tell us of the past.

The stars tell us of the present.

The flag stands for the nation.

To honor the flag is to honor the nation.

¹ See note, page 61.



“’Tis the star-spangled banner;
Oh, long may it wave
O’er the land of the free
And the home of the brave.”

RIGHTS AND DUTIES

"I won't," said John.

"You will," said Mary.

"These are my tools. I have the right to use them as I please."

"You have no right to make so much noise," said Mary. "I have the right to read my book in peace."

And so they quarreled.

When Mrs. White came in she found the children very unhappy.

"I know you are interested in your book, Mary. I know you are interested in your work, John," said the mother.

"You are *both interested* also in your home.

"Your home is a *common interest*. It is the *duty* of you *both* to make it a happy home. That is your *common duty*."

"It is true, you have many rights.

"Where there are rights there are also duties.

"*Common duty is the foundation of freedom.*"

OUR COMMON CONVENIENCE

A Common Interest

How slowly that horse
jogs along!

What has the rider in
that bag?

That is a mail bag.

It is on the road
from New York
to Boston.



A Post-Rider

This will be a seven days' journey.

Letters were carried in this way in George
Washington's time.

There were no *conveniences* for carrying mail in
those days.

To-day we find everything very convenient for
sending and receiving letters.

Everybody likes to receive letters.

We enjoy a *common convenience* in our postal
service.

It is one of the *common interests* of the nation.

OUR COMMON PROTECTION

A Common Interest

What steamship brought you to America ?

At what port did you arrive ?

Were you in danger while going into port ?

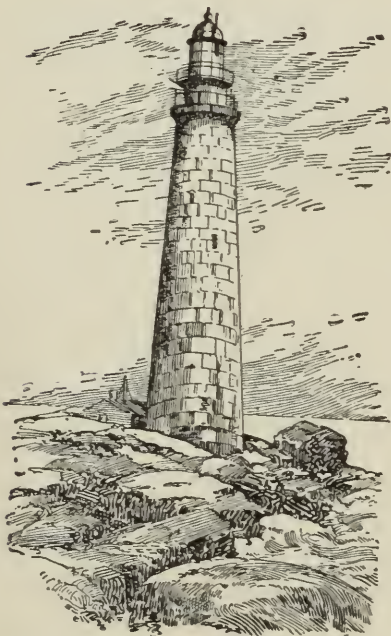
“No, there was no danger.”

Were there not dangerous rocks along the coast ?

“Yes, but there are lighthouses to show people where these dangerous rocks are.”

Sailors will keep away from these dangerous rocks.

Lighthouses also direct the sailors on their way.



The United States has a long coast line.

There are many dangerous rocks on the coast.

People from all the states travel by water.

The rocks are a *common danger*.

Lighthouses are a common protection.

Our common protection is a *common interest*.

THE STATES UNITED

History tells us how the thirteen¹ new states learned a lesson.

Each state had the right to govern itself, as it has to-day.

But the states formed a central government for protection and convenience.

Each state thought only of its own protection.

Each state thought only of its own convenience.

It thought only of its own interests.

It thought only of its own rights.

The states would give no rights to the central government.

Therefore the central government was very weak.

Soon the states began to quarrel with each other.

The central government could not help them.

Then the states saw that they were not really united.

¹The thirteen original states were New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

THE UNITED STATES

The states said, "Our common protection is a common interest.

Our common convenience is a common interest.

We have many common interests.

Let us unite for the *common good of all*."

That is what we mean by the word *Nation*:—

United for the Common Good of All.

The people had learned that *common duty* was the *foundation of freedom*.

People of the states met in convention.

They made a set of laws called the *United States Constitution*.

The states gave to the central government the right to care for the common interests of the nation.

Each state kept all other rights of government for itself.

The purpose of our national government is shown in the *Pre-amble of the United States Constitution*.

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

The Pre-ample

“We, the people of the United States, in order

1. To form a more perfect *Union* ;” —

to be united :

2. “To establish *Justice* ;” —

equal rights to all :

3. “To insure domestic *Tranquillity* ;” —

peace among ourselves :

4. “To provide for the *Common Defense* ;” —

protection against unfriendly nations :

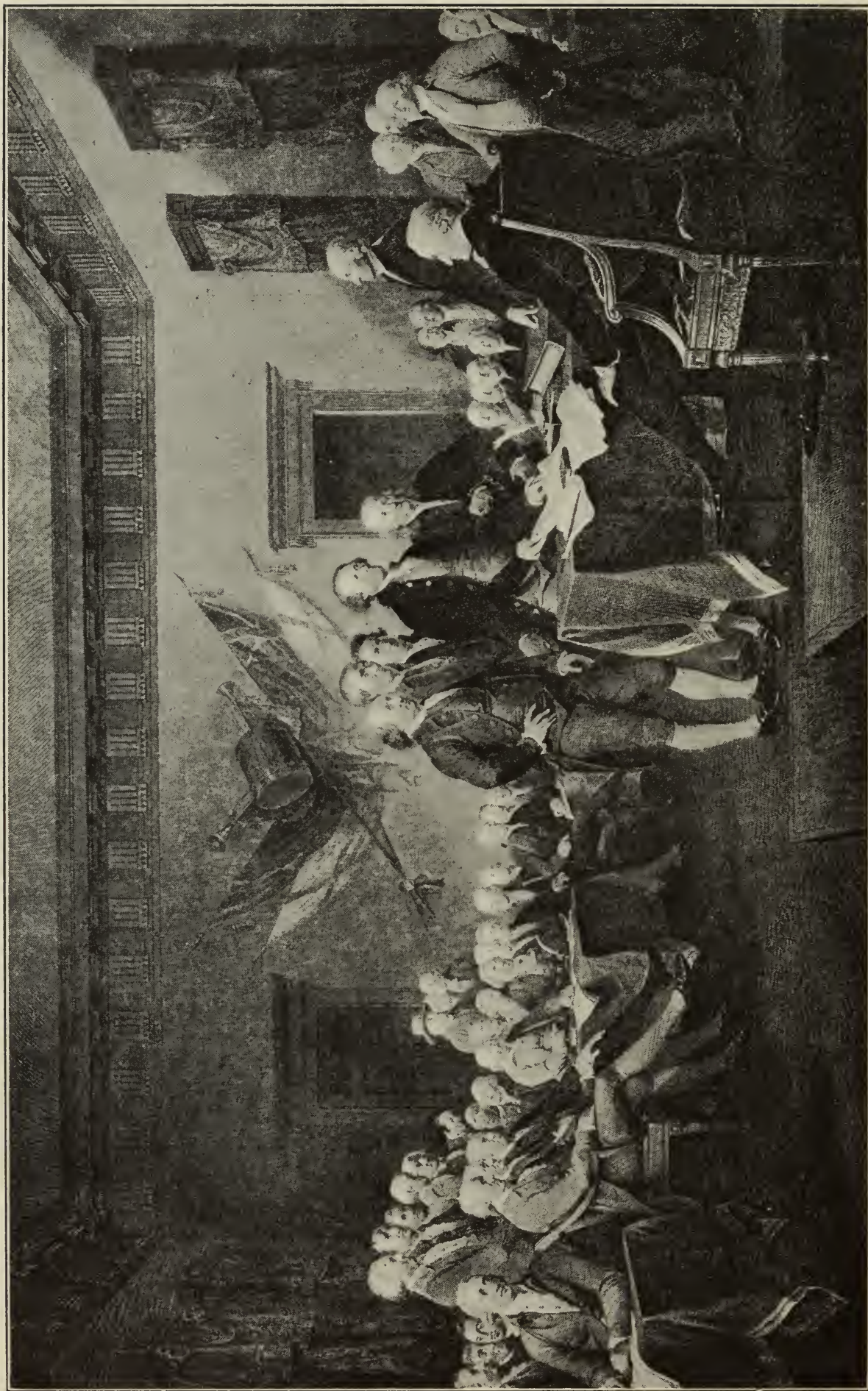
5. “To promote the general *Welfare* ;” —

the common good of all :

6. “To secure the blessings of Liberty ; do
ordain and establish this Constitution for
the United States of America.”

So was founded the United States.

So has it become one of the great nations of
the world.

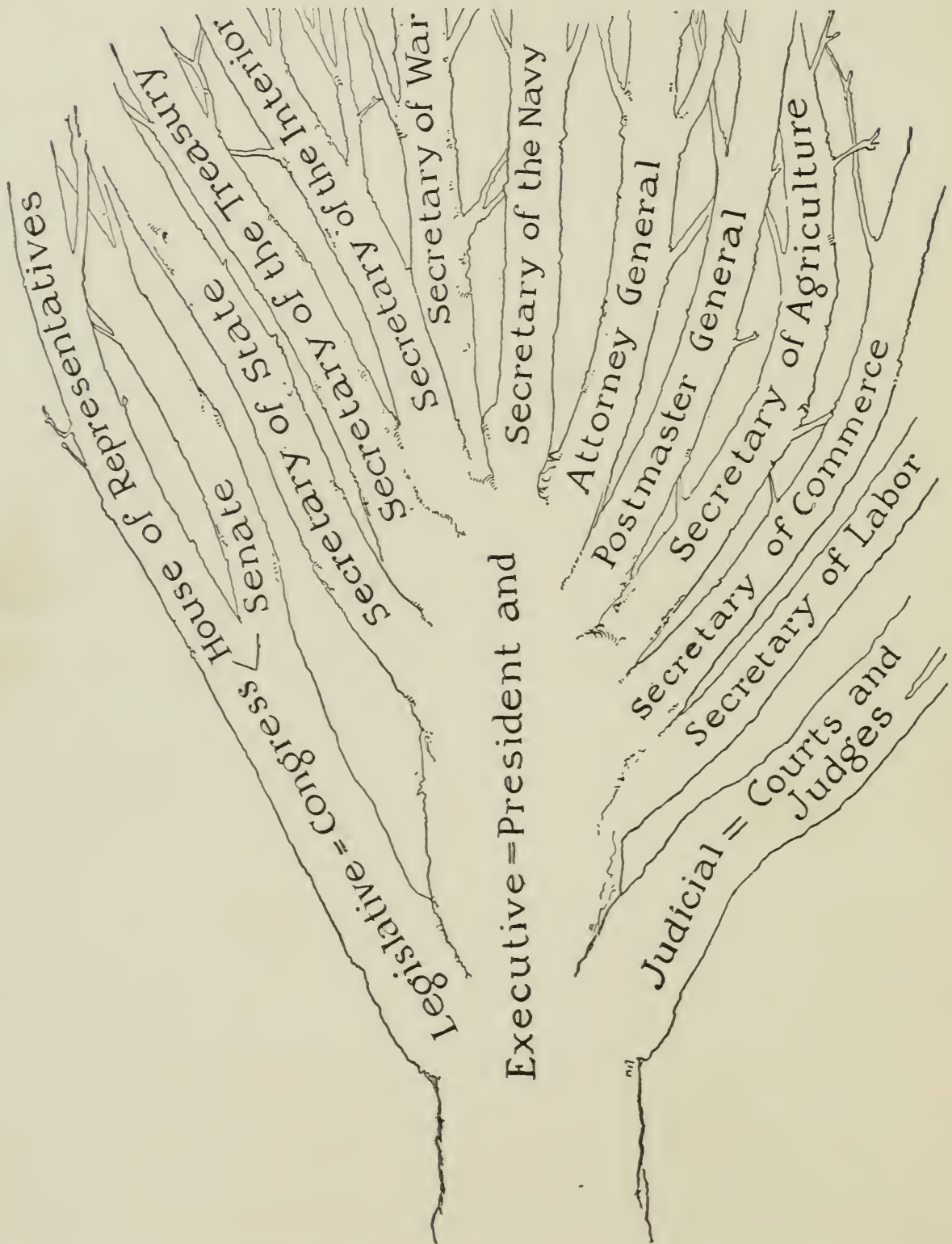


Signing the Declaration of Independence

PART FIVE

THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

OUR NATIONAL GOVERNMENT



The government of our nation is called our
“national” or “federal” government.

STATE AND NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

The states used their general plan of state government as a pattern for the national government.

On page 39 we see the general plan of state government.

Let us compare it with the plan of our national government.

Each has three main branches:—

Legislative, Executive, Judicial.

The legislative branch in state government is called the *Legislature*, in national government, *Congress*.

The legislative branch in each is divided into two parts.

What are our state legislative bodies called?

In national government they are called the *Senate* and the *House of Representatives*.

Members of the House of Representatives are called *Representatives* or *Congressmen*.

Members of both houses of Congress are our national lawmakers.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL CITY

We are on our way to visit a capital city.

In what state is it?

It is not in any of the states.

It is in the District of Columbia.

The District of Columbia was at one time a part of the state of Maryland.

It was cut out of Maryland when the city of Washington was made the national capital.

Washington is only a few hours' ride from New York.

From the northwest corner of our country to our nation's capital is a long journey.

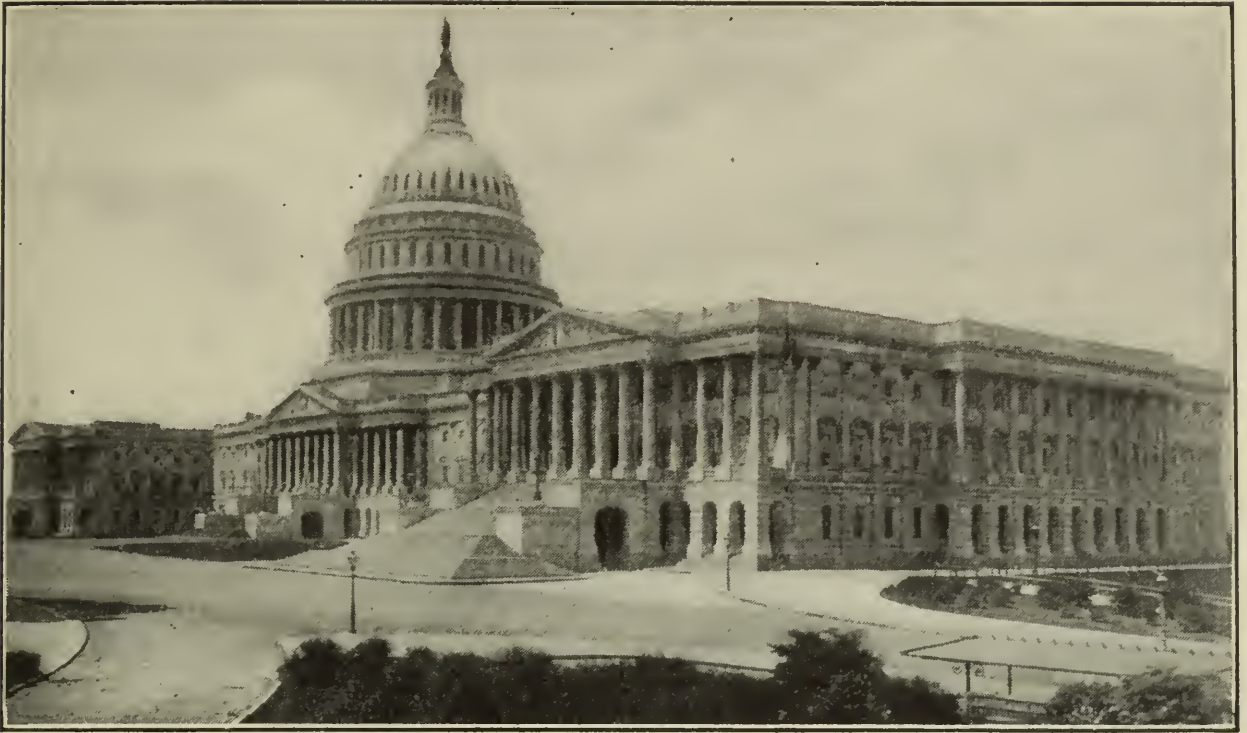
Did you ask how long? More than 3000 miles.

Think of it! Nearly as far as some of you traveled in coming to America.

We see what a large country this is.

It is nearly as large as all Europe.

Officers of our national government from every state in the Union meet at Washington.



THE NATIONAL CAPITOL

This is our first day in Washington.

There are many government buildings to see.

Where shall we begin?

See that beautiful white dome against the blue sky! That is the dome of the capitol.

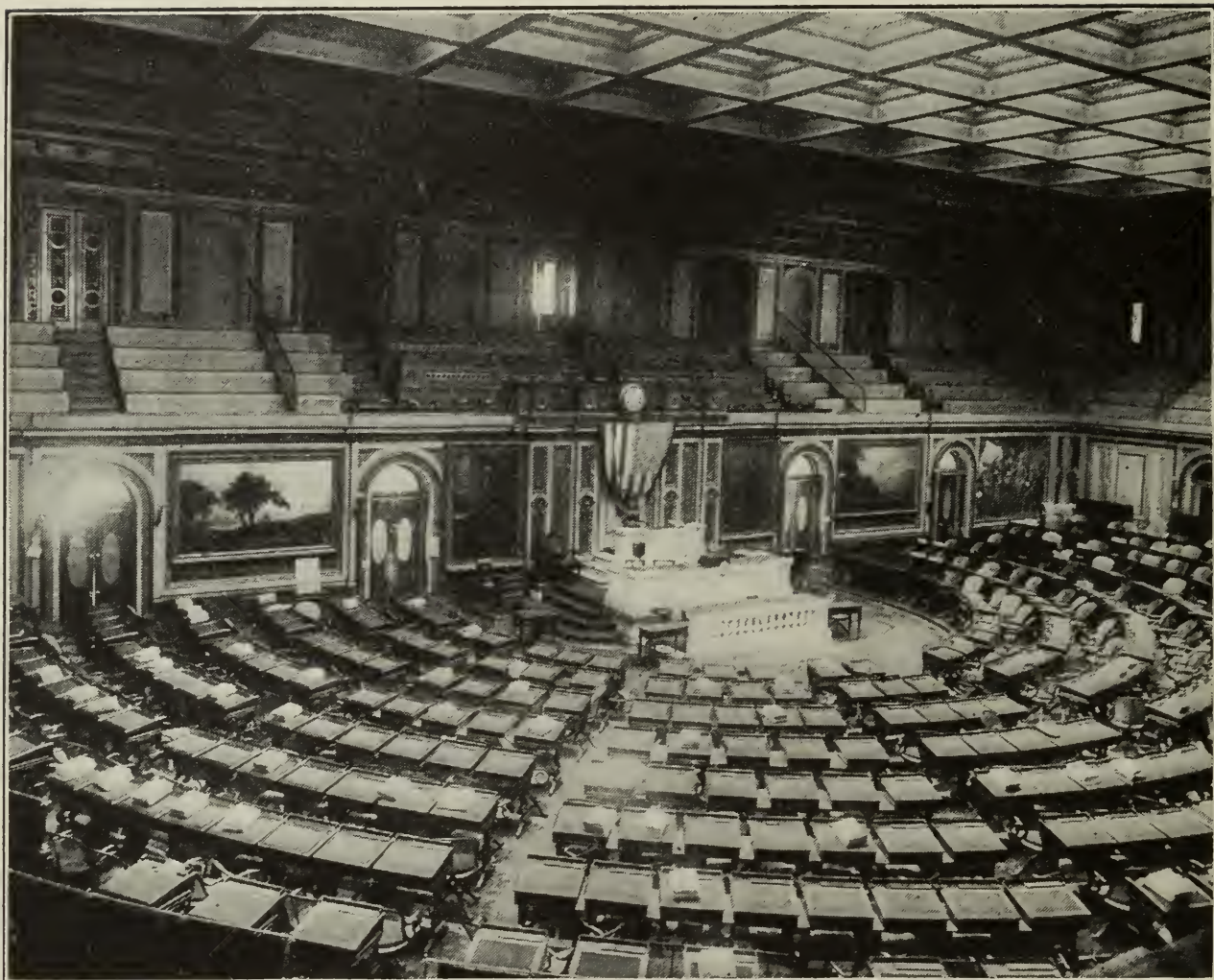
It is not far away, let us go there first!

We are told that it is the most beautiful building of its kind in the world.

Here we are at the capitol!

We enter! We are within the building where laws are made to govern our nation.

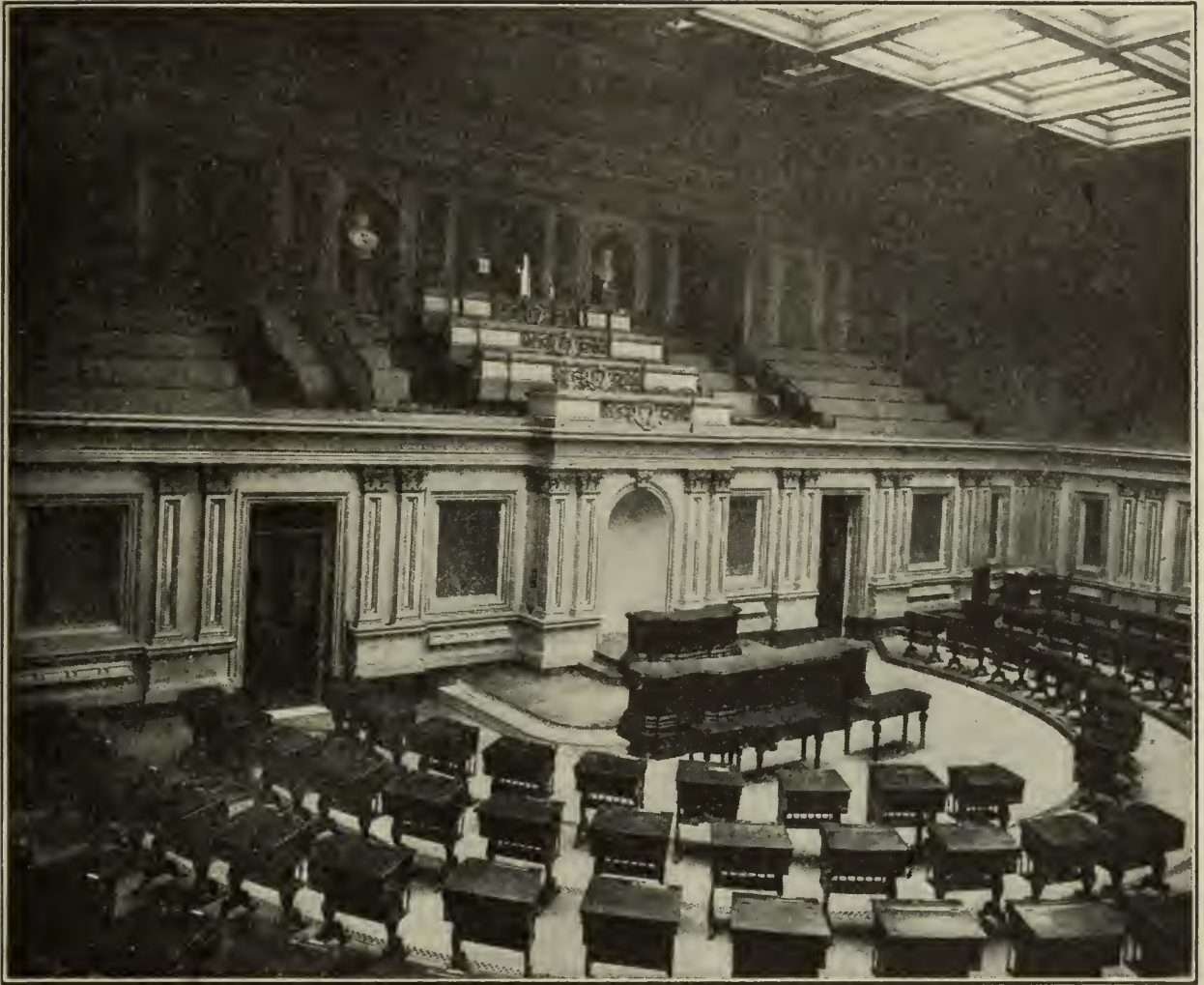
BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS



Hall of the House of Representatives

We shall not stop to count all of those desks.
We know there must be more than four hundred.

Every representative has his desk.
The chair with the flag is the Speaker's chair.
The Speaker is the *presiding officer*.



The Senate Chamber

There are not so many desks in the senate chamber.

The senate numbers ninety-six members.

Two members from each state make up our United States Senate.

The Vice President of the United States is the presiding officer of the Senate.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES

How are the representatives chosen?

They are chosen by the people in the different states for a term of two years.

How many are sent from each state?

That depends upon the *population* of the state.

When the national Constitution was made, the population of our country was divided into groups of about 30,000 each.

These divisions of the country were called *congressional districts*.

The size of the congressional districts has changed much since the first division.

Our population now numbers nearly one hundred millions.

The congressional districts of our country now number more than four hundred.

Each of these districts sends its own representative, or congressman, to Washington.

Each United States representative must represent about the same number of people.

THE CENSUS

That man is going from house to house.

He has a large book.

We wonder what that
book contains.

He will not tell us.

Neither will he tell our
neighbors.

He will call upon us.

He will ask us many
questions.



Census Taker

We may safely answer them.

He has the right to ask them.

He is an officer of the United States government.

He is a *census taker*.

If you doubt it, ask him to show you his badge.

The *United States census* is taken every ten years.

Once in ten years the people of the United
States are counted.

When the whole number of people is known, it is
easy to group them for congressional districts.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE

Two senators from each state make up our United States Senate.

Little Rhode Island sends as many senators to Washington as the large state of Texas.

The states have equal power in the Senate.

United States Senators are chosen for six years.

One-third go out of office every two years.

United States Senators have been chosen by the state legislatures.

The United States Constitution now gives this power directly to the people of the states.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION

How may the United States Constitution be changed?

Either two-thirds of both houses of Congress or two-thirds of the state legislatures must begin the work.

If either decides upon a certain change, and three-fourths of the state legislatures agree to such a change or *amendment*, it becomes a law.

TO DECIDE TOO QUICKLY MAY BE TO
DECIDE UNWISELY

“Mother, may I go to the park to-morrow?”

“I cannot decide now. I shall talk the matter over with your father.”

“That is what you always say, and father says, ‘I shall talk the matter over with your mother.’”

“Yes, we think it best not to decide too quickly.

“To decide too quickly may be to decide unwisely.”

That was also the thought of the makers of our Constitution.

For this reason we have two houses of Congress. A majority¹ vote of both houses is necessary before a bill may become a law.

The bill is then sent to the President to be signed. If he does not sign it can it not become a law? Yes, it may pass both houses again.

A bill then becomes a law if it receives a two-thirds vote of both houses.

¹ More than one-half.



THE WHITE HOUSE

The White House is the home of the President of our nation.

The White House has been the home of the President and his family since the year 1801.

It was the first public building in Washington. George Washington, who was the first President, never lived there.

The White House is sometimes called the *Executive Mansion*.

THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

The President

Who is the President?

What is his name?

I am sure everybody knows the name of the President.

The office of President is one of great honor.

The President is the first citizen of the United States.

Now let us see what his duties are!

The Constitution says, "*He shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed.*"

Think of it! The laws of this great nation!

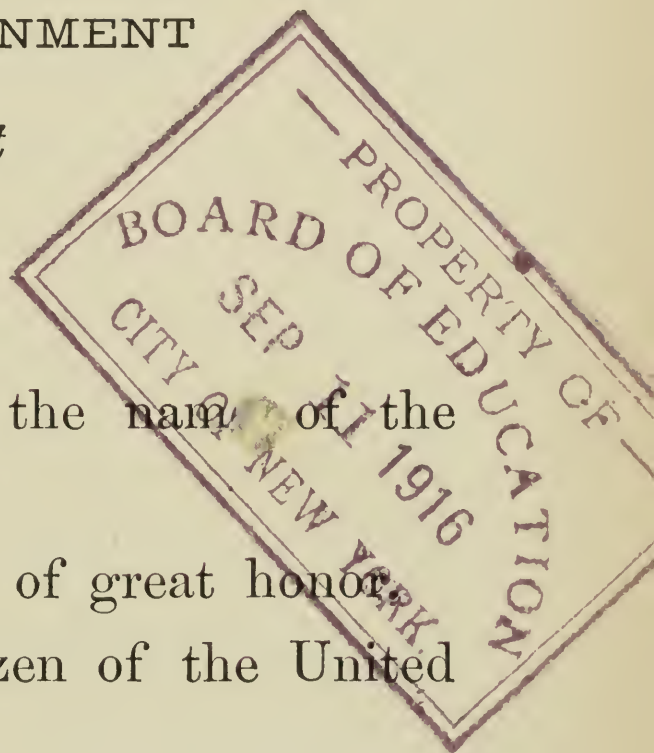
Surely, the President has work enough to do.

Our Presidents have been hard-working men.

We have read that *Congress makes the laws.*

The President's work is to see that they are *executed.*

The President is the *chief executive officer of our nation.*



THE PRESIDENT'S CABINET

Congress tells what work shall be done.

The duty of the President is to see that the work is done.

He executes our national laws.

The work of executing our nation's laws is divided into departments.

Each department has its chief officer.

The President has power to appoint these chief officers: they are

Secretary of the State Department;

Secretary of the Treasury Department;

Secretary of the Interior Department;

Secretary of the War Department;

Secretary of the Navy Department;

Secretary of the Agricultural Department;

The Attorney-General;

The Postmaster-General;

Secretary of the Department of Commerce;

Secretary of the Department of Labor.

These officers are the *President's Cabinet*.

STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS

Long ago one nation was the enemy of the other.

To-day this is not so.

To-day business is going on between the governments of all the great nations of the world.

Therefore all great nations have their ministers and consuls in other countries.

This country sends its ministers and consuls to other countries.

Our State Department at Washington has charge of this work.

Passports are given by the State Department.

There are War and Navy Departments in our national government.

Both the army and the navy have a school for the training of officers.

Officers for the army are trained at West Point, New York.

Officers for the navy are trained at Annapolis, Maryland.



THE UNITED STATES TREASURY

Nothing can go on without money.

How is the nation's money collected?

By taxes on foreign goods, called *duty* or *tariff*,
and by taxes on goods made in this country,
called *internal revenue*.

DUTY OR TARIFF

“What is the cost of this cloth?”

“That is two dollars a yard.”

“That is very expensive.”

“Yes, that cloth is imported. Here is some at
one dollar a yard. It is just as good, but
it was made in this country.”

“ Why are imported goods so expensive ? ”

“ Because goods sent into this country to sell
are usually taxed.

This tax is called *duty* or *tariff*.”

INTERNAL REVENUE

Do you see the blue stamp on that box of
cigars ?

Stamps like this are also to be found on such
goods as beer, whisky, etc.

They are called *internal revenue* stamps.

Internal revenue is a tax on goods made in
our own country.

Money collected as internal revenue is sent to
the United States Treasury.

Money collected for postage stamps is sent to
the United States Treasury.

Money collected as duty or tariff is also sent
to the United States Treasury.

The United States Treasury is the great purse
of the nation.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

What is the work of the Interior Department?
We might call this the "Home Department,"
because it takes care of the business of
our own land.

It takes care of the public lands, copyrights,
patents, etc.

We see the word *patented* on many things.

We find the word *copyright* in the front of this
book and other books.

Patents and copyrights are granted by the
Interior Department.

PUBLIC LANDS

Some people have gone to the west and taken
up public lands.

These lands can be bought at a very low rate.
Many people do not know of the public lands.
Information about them can be obtained by
writing to the Land Office, Washington,
D.C.

37 South St., Washington, D.C.

March 14, 1913.

Dear James,

Why have I not received the letter you promised me? Were you careless in addressing it? If so, it may be at the Dead Letter Office.

To-day we saw many dead letters. There were many men and women opening them. You say, "It is against the law to open other people's letters." Yes, it is, but the addresses on these letters were so poorly written, the postman could not read them.

Dead letters are sent back to the writer, if possible. Sometimes the name of the writer cannot be made out. People sometimes lose money and letters in this way, as some of these letters contain money.

It is best to use a postal money-order in sending money by mail. I enclose a blank International Money Order. There are also domestic money orders. Money-orders can usually be bought at all city post-offices.

With kind regards to yourself and family,

Yours very truly,

George S. White.

STAMP

Mr. James Bruno,

~~127 Stone St.,~~

Fruitland,

~~Madison,~~

New Jersey.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

DIVISION OF MONEY ORDERS

	UNITED STATES MONEY	FOREIGN MONEY
No.	Amount, \$	

Payable in

(Spaces above this line to be filled in by the Postmaster.)

(Spaces below this line to be filled in with pen and ink by the applicant.)

Application for International Money Order

For the sum of

and

Payable to

(Name of person who is to receive the money.)

Address of
person to whom
the money is to
be paid.

Town (or City) of

No. Street

County, Canton, }
Kreis, or Department }

Province,

Country,

Sent by

Address of
person by whom
the money is
sent.

No. Street

Town or City,

State of

Fruitland, N. J.,

April 2, 1913.

My dear George,

It was a great pleasure to me to receive your letter. It was forwarded to me from home. I came here the day after you went to Washington. I came here to work. I like my work very much. I am working a fruit farm "on shares." Working in the country will be much better for my health than working in the crowded city. Besides, it costs so much to live in the city.

John and his family are well and happy. They are living on a farm in the West. His children all go to school, but they help a little with the farm work. He writes that they are living well and also saving a little money.

He told me of the abandoned farms in the Eastern states. These are often sold at very low rates. Many of them are good farms.

We wished to know about some abandoned farms. We wrote to the capitals of the states in which these farms are located for information about them. The Department of Agriculture in the states has charge of these matters.

I wish I might be with you on your visit to the Agricultural Department at Washington. I am sure I should find that very interesting.

I hope to hear from you again before you return home.

With kind regards,

Yours truly,

James Bruno.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



Agricultural Building

Shall we enter this building ?

Yes, we can here learn what kinds of plants and fruits are raised in this country.

We can also learn in what parts each kind can best be raised.

Our country has many agricultural interests.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington has much work to do.

Among other things, it sends seeds and also information, free of charge, to farmers all over this country.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE AND LABOR



Immigrants Landing in America

We shall never forget our arrival in America. There were many people at our port of arrival.

We saw many *officers of the government* there. Did you see one of them write the letters "S. I." on the coat of any new-comer?

This new-comer was kept for *Special Inquiry*. Perhaps you saw that man on your boat. You thought any country might be glad to be rid of him.

The doors of this country are closed to all who might be a burden to the nation.

Every country has the right to make laws for its protection.

We have many immigration laws.

They protect the country and also protect the immigrant.

A million immigrants every year have been arriving in America.

This large number of new-comers causes many changes in matters of commerce and labor in this country.

Our government has departments at Washington to look after these interests of the nation.

The Department of Commerce takes care of the United States census.¹

It provides for lighthouses.²

The Department of Labor carries out our immigration laws.

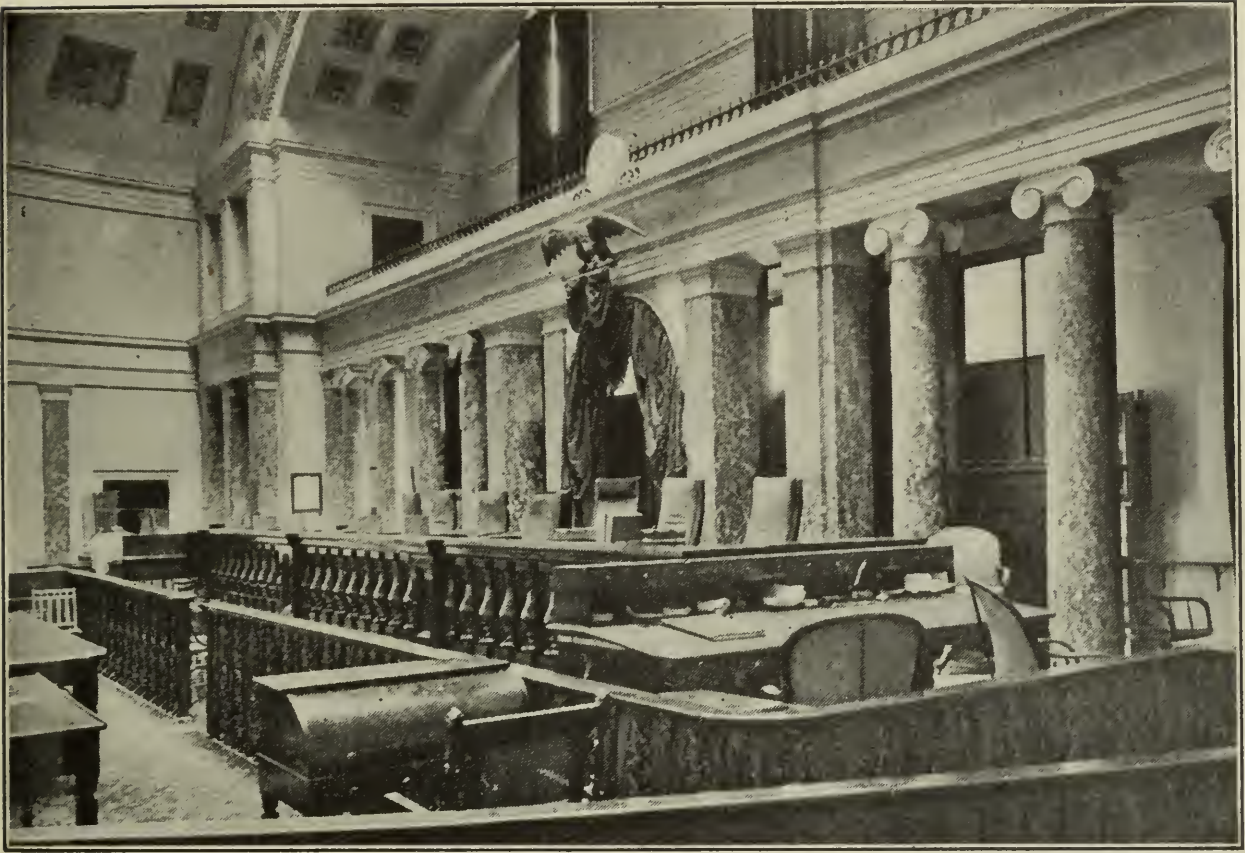
It has also a Division of Naturalization.³

¹ See page 73.

² See page 60.

³ See pages 116, 118, 119.

JUDICIAL BRANCH OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT



United States Supreme Court Room

The United States Supreme Court consists of nine judges called *Justices*.

This is the highest court in the land.

The lowest national courts are called district courts.

There are many district courts, each having its judge.

There are also circuit courts of appeals.

SUMMARY

We leave Washington to-day.

We have visited both houses of Congress, where our nation's laws are made.

We have also visited departments where we saw the execution of these laws.

We found that our nation's laws are not executed by the men who make them.

We visited the Supreme Court room.

The judges are not given a part in the making or in the execution of laws.

The power of each of the three branches of our government must be kept separate.

Some countries have the power of the three branches of government held by one person.

Such a government is called an "absolute monarchy."

Russia is an absolute monarchy.

The United States is not a monarchy.

It is a republic.

In a republic the people rule.

PART SIX

OUR REPUBLIC

OUR REPUBLIC

How the People Rule

We read on page 61 how the new states learned a lesson.

Perhaps they said as some people say to-day,
“What is the use of government?”

The states found that they needed a government for convenience and also for protection.

Then the people united.

They said, “The people of this land shall be free; they shall choose their rulers.

They shall govern through their rulers.

They shall govern by written law.”

Our United States Constitution¹ is a written law.

It is the highest law of the land.

By this law United States government officers must be chosen by the people.

They may be chosen from any class of people.
How are they chosen?

¹ See page 63.

ELECTION DAY

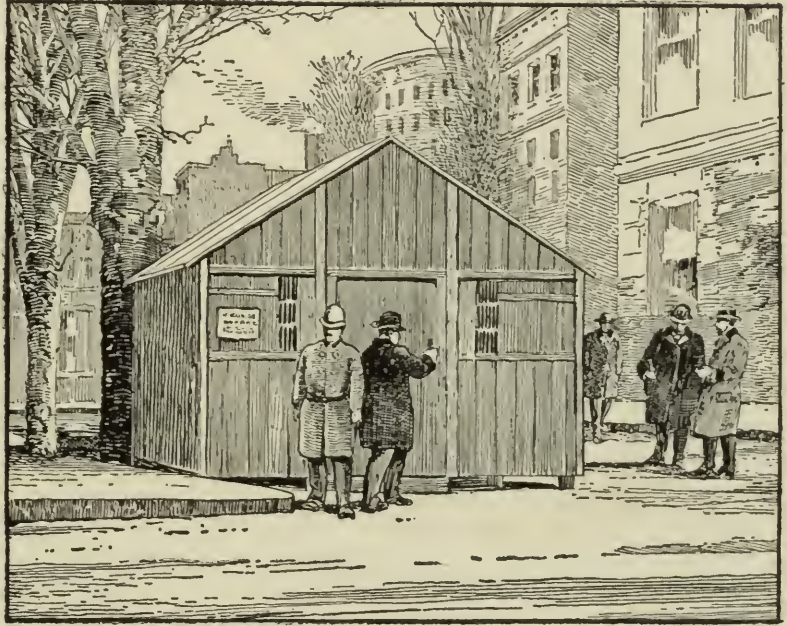
This is Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

On this day men go to the polls to vote.

What are the
polls?

What is the
meaning of
the word
vote?

To *vote* means
to *choose*.



An Election Booth

The polls are
the voting places.

At the polls we see how the people rule.

After the polls close, the votes or ballots are counted.
More than one-half of all the votes cast is a
majority.

Sometimes no one candidate has a majority.

Then the candidate having the most votes for
any office has a *plurality*.

The candidate having the most votes for an office is elected.

He is elected to do the work of our government. If the voters are good and wise men, they will vote for good men to do the work of our government.

In a republic the government is like the people.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS

On election day we see many polling places in a city.

Why are there so many polling places?

For the convenience of voters.

Can a man vote at more than one of these polling places on election day?

No, he cannot.

He cannot vote outside of the *election district* in which he lives.

How may it be known that a man votes but once on election day?

Let us see!

Some time before election day, you may have seen signs like this:—

VOTERS REGISTER HERE

These signs were in different parts of the city.

One of these signs was to be found in every election district.

Voters registered their names at these places.

There were election officers at these places.

It was the work of these officers to see that no one registered his name who had not the right to do so.

These officers require a man to answer certain questions before he may register his name.

A voter registers his name in the election district in which he lives.

A man cannot vote unless his name has been registered.¹

When a man votes his name is marked, and he cannot vote again on that election day.

¹ This is the law in nearly all cities.

VOTING

The voting is done in booths.

Only one voter at a time is allowed in the booth.

In most cities voting is done by use of a paper ballot.



A Voting Machine

A form of paper ballot is shown on page 100.

Paper ballots are not used in all cities.

In some cities a voting machine is used.

When a machine is used, voting is done by pulling a lever.

This registers the vote.

A man should know for which candidates he will vote before he enters the booth on election day.

He should also know how to vote for these candidates before he enters the booth on election day.

ELECTIONS

Elections are usually held in October or November.

City officers are elected by voters of the city.

County officers are elected by voters of the county.

State officers are elected by voters of the state.

A presidential election is held every four years.

The President is not elected directly by the people.

He is elected by a number of men called "electors."

These electors are chosen by the people.

A Vice President is elected at the same time and in the same way as the President.

Each state has as many electors as it has senators and representatives in Congress.

These electors elect the President.

The President and Vice President must be native citizens of this country.

They must have reached the age of thirty-five years.

To vote a straight ticket, stamp a cross (X) within the circle under the
of your party ticket and a cross (X) after each candidate not on your party t
ALL MARKS EXCEPT THE CROSS (X) ARE FORBIDDEN.
ALL DISTINGUISHING MARKS AND ERASURES ARE FORBIDDEN

REPUBLICAN	DEMOCRATIC	INDEPEN. LEAGUE	SO
			
To vote a straight ticket stamp a cross (X) within the circle.	To vote a straight ticket stamp a cross (X) within the circle.	To vote a straight ticket stamp a cross (X) within the circle.	To vote a straight ticket stamp a cross (X) within the circle.
For Governor, HIRAM JOHNSON.	For Governor, THEODORE BELL.	For Rep. to Congress, WILLIAM STEPHENS	For J. S.
For Lieut. Governor, ALBERT WALLACE.	For Lieut. Governor, T. SPELLACY.	For County Clerk, C. G. KEYES.	For Li F. C.
For Secretary of State, FRANK JORDAN.	For Secretary of State, S. S. BAYLEY.	For County Superin- tendent of Schools, MARK KEPPEL.	For Sec E. A.
For Treasurer, W. R. WILLIAMS.	For Treasurer, T. S. MALONE.		For A. I.
For State Senator, 36th Senatorial District, C. W. BELL.	For State Senator, 36th Senatorial District, D. HAMMACK.		For S 36th Sen W.
For County Clerk, H. J. LELANDE.	For County Clerk, LOYD MATEE.		For C G. B.
For Sheriff, W. A. HAMMEL.	For Sheriff, W. T. HARRIS.		F F.
For District Attorney, J. D. FREDERICKS.	For District Attorney, T. L. WOOLWINE.		For D J. H.
For Auditor, WALTER A. LEWIS.	For Auditor, FRED L. DWYER.		F A.
For Assessor, ED W. HOPKINS.	For Assessor, W. H. TRUITT.		F L. A.

The above is a part of a

erty heading. To vote a split ticket, stamp a cross (X) in the circle at the head
et for whom you wish to vote.

AND MAKE THE BALLOT VOID.

ALIST  straight ticket ss (X) within circle.	PROHIBITION  To vote a straight ticket stamp a cross (X) within the circle.	INDEPENDENT NOMINATIONS	BLANK COLUMN The elector may write in the column below, the name of any per- son whose name is not printed on this ballot for whom he desires to vote.
Governor, ILSON.	For Governor, SIMEON MEADS.	For Judge of Superior Court, PAUL McCORMICK.	For Governor,
Governor, HEELER.	For Lieut. Governor, M. W. ATWOOD.	GOOD GOV'T ORGANIZATION  To vote a straight ticket stamp a cross (X) within the circle.	For Lieut. Governor,
ry of State, NTRELL.	For Secretary of State, LUCIUS DALE.		For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court,
asurer, RIGGS.	For Treasurer, W. P. FASSETT.		For State Senator, 36th Senatorial District,
Senator, ial District. COADY.	For State Senator, 36th Senatorial District, A. R. GRAHAM.		For County Clerk,
ty Clerk, RTELL.	For District Attorney, FRANK HUTTON.	For Judge of the Superior Court, F. FINLAYSON.	For County Superin- tendent of Schools,
heriff, GILL.	For Sheriff, J. DE LA MONTE.	For Tax Collector, W. DESMOND.	For Tax Collector,
t Attorney, CKMAN.	For District Attorney, FRANK S. HUTTON.	For District Attorney, T. L. WOOLWINE	For Recorder,
uditor, NELL.	For Auditor, WALTER A. LEWIS.	For Coroner, A. C. PRATT.	For Coroner,
ssessor, EISLER.	For Assessor, E. W. HOPKINS.		For Surveyor,

ifornia ballot, November, 1910.

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ELECTION

On a ballot we see the names of candidates for election.

Who named these candidates for election?

They were named or "nominated" before election day by different gatherings of people.

These gatherings were called *caucuses*, *primaries*, and *conventions*.

The primary or ward meeting is the lowest convention.

It is also the most important convention.

Much depends upon the work done by the primaries.

At the *primaries*, nominations are made *directly by the people*.

The work of county, state, or national conventions is usually done by *representatives of the people*, or *delegates*.¹

¹ Some states have what is called a "Direct Primary" system. In these states all voters may have a part in naming those who are to go on the state ballot. This is done at open primary meetings.

The ward people send delegates to the county convention.

The county convention sends delegates to the state convention.

The state convention sends delegates to the national convention.

Each political party has its caucuses, primaries, and conventions.

These conventions appoint delegates, and also name candidates for election.

The ward candidates are usually named at the primaries.

The county candidates are usually named by the county convention.

The state candidates are usually named by the state convention.

The national convention nominates the candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

The national convention is made up of national delegates.

Let us say Mr. X—— was a candidate for President.

Who nominated him? Delegates to the national convention of his political party.

Who were these delegates? They were men appointed by the delegates to the state conventions.

Who appointed the state delegates? The county delegates.

Who appointed the county delegates? The people who met together in the towns and wards of cities.

Each convention meets when called together by its committee.

Each political party has its committee.

One of the duties of these committees is to bring before the people the questions between the parties.

This is done through the newspapers and by public meetings.

The committees have duties of different kinds.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Your ballot¹ shows that there are several political parties.

There were political parties in this country as early as the year 1776.

They were called "Whigs" and "Tories."

The Tories did not wish independence from England.² The people who wished their independence were called "Whigs."

Since that time many questions have come up to divide the voters.

One of these questions has been, "Shall we have *free trade* or shall we have a *tariff*?"³

The wish of the people is shown by the vote.

We will uphold the wish of the greatest number of people.

A good citizen not only obeys laws which he likes; he also obeys laws which he does not like.

Our form of government is a good one. We will uphold it even if our candidate is not elected.

¹ See page 100.

² See page 52.

³ See page 80.

A QUESTION WHICH DIVIDED THE VOTERS IN 1860

The question of *slavery* at one time divided the voters in this country.

A *slave* is a person who is not free.

He can be bought and sold like a horse.

The black or colored people in this country are called *negroes*.

The first negroes in America were brought here as slaves in the early days of the colonies.

At one time most of the people of the South thought slavery was right.

Most of the people of the North thought slavery was wrong.

The question had not been settled in 1860.

It became time to elect another President.

One political party named Abraham Lincoln for President.

Abraham Lincoln thought slavery did no one any good.

The question of slavery divided the voters.

THE CIVIL WAR

“We will leave the Union,” said some of the Southern states.

The question now became, “Shall the Union of States be saved or shall it be divided?”

This question caused a *Civil War*.

During the war President Lincoln set millions of slaves free.

The war lasted four years.

Then peace was made and the Union was saved.

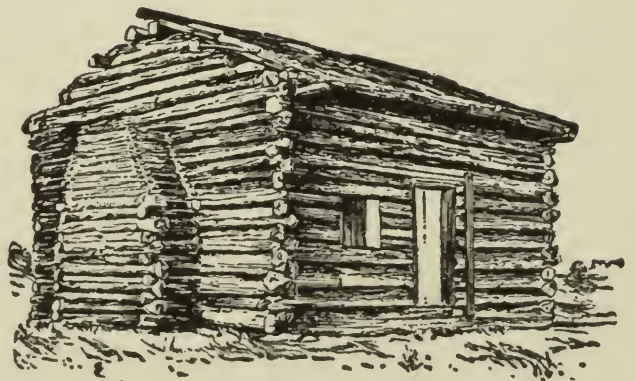
The North and South became friends once more.

To-day we are all one Great Nation.

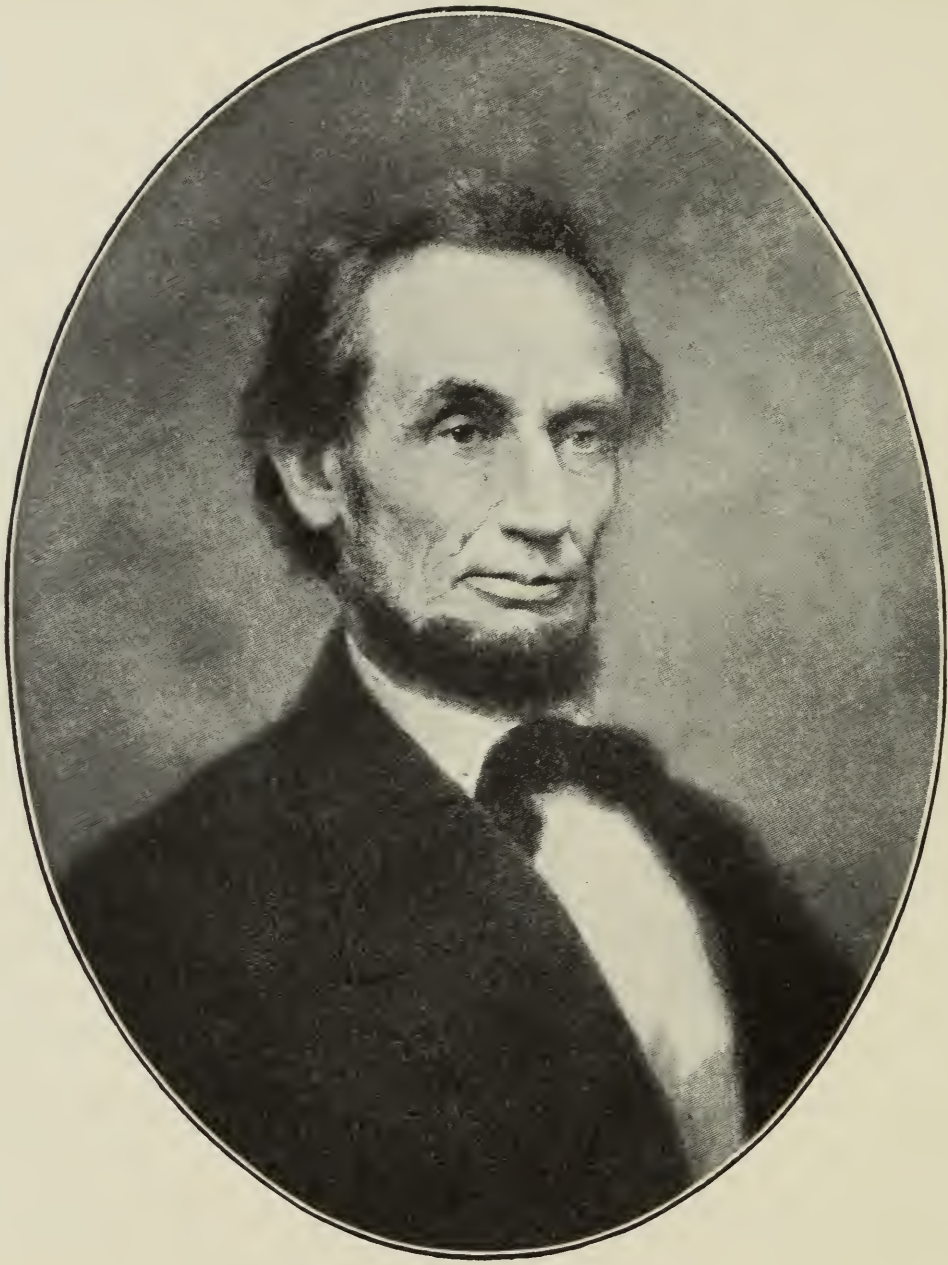
ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Abraham Lincoln was born February 12, 1809, in a log cabin in Kentucky.

When he was a boy, he worked as a laborer on a farm.



House in which Abraham Lincoln
was born



Night was the only time he had for study.
By hard and patient work he rose higher and
higher. He became a great man.
He was the leader in saving the Union.
In America, the son of the poorest man may
become the greatest in the land.

THE RIGHT TO VOTE IS GIVEN AS A TRUST

A man's family is given to him as a trust.

It is his duty to protect his family.

It is his duty to work for the good of his family.

The right to vote is given as a trust.

This right is given for the public good.

It should be used for the public good.

A man should not vote for his own interests alone.

He should vote for the common good of all.

We see that a vote is not a thing to be bought or sold.

The man who buys or sells a vote is guilty of a great crime.

The voter has it in his power to make our government good or bad.

The best government in the world will go down if it is in the hands of bad men.

As men wish to live under a good government, a man in this country will wish to be a voter.

WHO MAY VOTE

Who are the voters?

In all the states men are allowed to vote.

In many states women vote only for officers of schools.

In a few states women may vote on a state ballot.

We see that the right to vote is given by state laws.

It is not given by national laws.

A man might have the right to vote in one state who would not have that right in another.

In nearly all the states two things must be true of the man who votes:—

He must have reached the age of twenty-one.

He must be a citizen of the United States.

CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES

There are two classes of people in America:—

native and foreign born.

Native-born people are those who were born in this country.

Foreign-born people are those who were born in some other country.

All of the native-born people are citizens of this country.¹

In both classes are men, women, and children.

We see that men, women, and children may be citizens of this country.

Any child whose father is a native citizen is a citizen of this country.

A foreign-born woman may become an American citizen if she marries an American citizen.

An American woman loses her citizenship if she marries a man who has not given up his citizenship to a foreign country.

Citizens who have been guilty of high crimes may sometimes lose their citizenship.

Foreign-born people may become American citizens.

¹ A child born to foreign parents who are merely on a visit to this country is not an American citizen.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS

There are two classes of citizens in America : —
native and foreign born.

Both classes have equal rights.

A foreign-born citizen has all the rights that
belong to the native-born citizen.

He has the same right to protection.

He has the same right to take part in the elec-
tion of officers of our government.

He has the same right to hold office¹ under our
government.

The poor and down-trodden of other countries
may in this country become the greatest
among men.

We read in the National Constitution : —

*“ All persons born or naturalized in the
United States, and subject to the jurisdiction
thereof, are citizens of the United States.”*

Foreign-born citizens are called *naturalized
citizens.*

¹Except that of President and Vice President of the United States.

PART SEVEN

NATURALIZATION

One flag, one land, one heart, one hand,
One nation, evermore. — HOLMES.

NATURALIZATION

*A Petitioner for Naturalization*¹

Mr. Poland is a native of Russia.

He came to America to earn his living.

He has chosen America for his home.

Mr. Poland wishes to become an American citizen.

He will ask a court of the state in which he
lives to make him an American citizen.

He will go before the court with two witnesses.

A petitioner for naturalization and his witnesses
are asked to prove:—

1. That the petitioner is a *good man*;
2. That he has lived in this country at least *five years, continuously* — that is, *year after year*;
3. That he has lived at least *one year* in the state;
4. That he has reached the age of *twenty-one*;
5. That it is at least *two years* since he obtained his *Declaration of Intention*.

¹ The cost to the petitioner for filing his petition for naturalization in court is four dollars.

DECLARATION OF INTENTION OR "FIRST PAPER"

Foreign-born people who have not been naturalized are called *aliens*.

An alien in this country may obtain his "First Paper" at any time after he has reached the age of eighteen years.

By going before a court of the state in which he lives, he may obtain a blank called "Facts for Declaration of Intention."¹

This blank, filled out, will be returned to the clerk of the court, who will use it in making out his "Declaration of Intention."

A man may be asked to sign his name in English to his declaration.

When he petitions for naturalization he will need his declaration.

He will need to remember the date of it.

He cannot use it within *two years* nor after *seven years* from that date.

¹ See next page.

FACTS FOR DECLARATION OF INTENTION

Department of Labor NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Washington

Name in full _____ Age _____ years
(Age at last birthday.)
Occupation : _____ Color : _____ Complexion : _____
Height : _____ feet _____ inches. Weight : _____ pounds.
Color of hair : _____ Color of eyes : _____
Other visible distinctive marks : _____
Where born : _____ , _____
(City or town.) (Country.)
Date of birth : _____ , _____ , _____
(Month.) (Day.) (Year.)
Present residence : _____ , _____ , _____
(Number and street.) (City or town.) (State.)
Emigrated from : _____ , _____ Vessel _____
(Port.) (Country.)
Last place of foreign residence : _____ , _____
(City or town.) (Country.)
I am now a subject of and intend to renounce allegiance to _____
_____ , _____
(Name.) (Title.)
Date of arrival in the United States : _____ , _____ , _____
(Month.) (Day.) (Year.)
Port of arrival : _____ , _____
(City or town.) (State.)

NOTE.— A copy of this form should be furnished by the clerk of the court to each applicant for a declaration of intention, so that he can at his leisure fill out the answers to the questions. After being filled out the form is to be returned to the clerk, to be used by him in properly filling out the Declaration of Intention. If the applicant landed on or after June 29, 1906, his declaration should not be filed until the name of the vessel is definitely given (or the name of the railroad or border port in the United States through which the alien entered) as well as the date of arrival.

TO THE APPLICANT.— The fee of one dollar must be paid to the clerk of the court before he commences to fill out the declaration of intention. No fee is chargeable for this blank.

CERTIFICATE OF ARRIVAL

The court finds that Mr. Poland arrived in America *after June 29, 1906.*

The court therefore requires his *Certificate of Arrival.*

How is this to be obtained?

The letter form on the next page will show you how to obtain it.

Mr. Poland is given one of these letter forms.

He is also given a blank form like the one on page 119, *Facts for Petition for Naturalization.*

He will fill out these two blanks and forward them to the following address:—

CHIEF, DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION,

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

A man's Certificate of Arrival cannot be made out if mistakes are made in filling out his *Request for Certificate of Arrival* or *Facts for Petition for Naturalization.*

REQUEST FOR CERTIFICATE OF ARRIVAL
FOR USE OF ALIENS ARRIVING AFTER JUNE 29, 1906

Department of Labor
NATURALIZATION SERVICE

CHIEF, DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR: I came to this country after June 29, 1906. Please obtain a certificate showing my arrival in the United States and forward it to the Clerk of the.....

(Give title of court and city and county and state

.....where court is located in which petition will be filed.)

for filing as the law requires, with the petition for naturalization, which I intend to file in that court.

In the accompanying statement¹ I have given the date I landed and the place of my arrival and shown the facts which will go in my petition for naturalization when it is filed.

Respectfully,

.....
(Name in full.)

.....
(Address.)

¹ "Facts for Petition for Naturalization." See next page.

FACTS FOR PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION

Department of Labor NATURALIZATION SERVICE

(Give here name used in Declaration of Intention.)

1. My place of residence is _____,
(No. and name of street.) (City, county, state.)
2. My present occupation is _____
3. I was born on the _____ day of _____, 18____, at _____
(City.) (Country.)
and my last foreign residence was _____,
(City.) (Country.)
4. I emigrated to the United States from _____,
(Port of embarkation.) (Country.)
on or about _____ day of _____, 19____, and I arrived at
the port of _____,
(Port of arrival.) (State.) on the _____
day of _____, 19____, on the vessel _____
by first cabin _____, second cabin _____, steerage _____
at which time my height was _____ feet _____ inches;
complexion, _____; color of hair, _____; color of eyes, _____;
occupation, _____; destined to _____,
(City.) (State.)
and accompanied by _____
5. I declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States
on the _____ day of _____, 19____, at _____
(Location of Court.)
in the _____ court of _____

6. I am_____married. My ^{wife's} husband's name ^{was} is _____

He _____
She was born in _____, _____ and is now deceased
(City or town.) (Country.) now resides at

_____, _____ I have _____ child _____,
(City or town.) (Country.)

whose name, date and place of birth, and place of residence are
as follows :

_____, born _____ day of _____, 1____, at _____; resides at _____

_____, born _____ day of _____, 1____, at _____; resides at _____

_____, born _____ day of _____, 1____, at _____; resides at _____

7. I now owe allegiance to _____, _____
(Name.) (Title.)

8. I am able to speak the English language.

9. I have resided continuously in the United States since the
_____ day of _____, 19____, and in the
state of _____ since the _____ day of _____, 19____

10. Have _____ heretofore made petition for United States citizen-
ship.

I previously petitioned for citizenship to the _____
court, at _____, _____ on the _____
(City or town.) (State.)

day of _____, 19____, which was denied for the following
reason : _____

The cause of such denial has since been cured or removed.

(Sign name in full.)

THE WITNESSES

The witnesses for the petitioner must be citizens of the United States.

If they are naturalized citizens, they may be asked to show their certificates of naturalization in court.

The witnesses are obliged to prove: —

That they know the petitioner to be a good man ;

That he has been living in this country *five years, continuously*—that is, *year after year* ;

That he has lived *one year* in the state.

The petitioner has the same witnesses at the *last hearing* that he had at the *first hearing*.

If for some good reason, a witness in the first case cannot appear at the last hearing, what then is to be done ?

Another witness may take his place.

When such a substitute is to appear, the fact should be made known to the court before the time set for the last or “final hearing.”

THE FINAL HEARING

Mr. Poland's *Declaration of Intention, Certificate of Arrival*, and *Petition for Naturalization* have been filed in court ninety days.

He now appears in open court.

There are many petitioners in the court room.

The judge enters! Three taps are sounded!

All in the court room stand up.

Another three taps! All are seated.

Mr. Poland's name is called.

The petitioners who are obliged to wait will not lose patience.

Disorder in court is Contempt of Court, for which a man may be arrested and fined.

Mr. Poland and his witnesses step forward.

They raise their right hands when the clerk reads the oath.

They must be ready to answer many questions in open court.

When they mean to answer "yes" or "no" they will not nod or shake their heads.

SOME QUESTIONS WHICH MAY BE ASKED
THE PETITIONER

The petitioner is often asked questions like the following :—

What is the name of this country ?

Why is it called United States ? *Because it is made up of many states united.*

How many states are there ? *Forty-eight.*

How are they united ? *Under one government.*

Who is the President of the United States ?

What is his work ? *To execute the laws of the nation.*

Who makes these laws ? *Congress.*

Where are they made ? *At Washington, our National capital.*

What are the two divisions of Congress ?

The Senate and the House of Representatives.

How many senators are sent to Washington from each state ? *Two.*

How many representatives are there in Congress ? *435.*

What is the highest court in the land? *The United States Supreme Court.*

What is the United States Constitution? *The fundamental law of the nation.*

In what state do you live?

Who is the chief executive officer of a state?
The governor.

What is the name of the governor of this state?

Who makes the state laws? *The state legislature.¹*

Where are the state laws made? *At the state capital.*

In what city do you live?

Who is the chief executive officer of your city?

What is his work? *To execute laws.*

Who make your city laws?

Name the three branches of government.

Which branch makes laws? *The Legislative.*

Which branch executes laws? *The Executive.*

Which branch applies laws? *The Judicial.*

¹ See note, page 29.

MR. POLAND IS ADMITTED AS AN
AMERICAN CITIZEN



A Naturalization Court

The court decides that Mr. Poland would be a good American citizen.

Mr. Poland, with right hand raised, takes the *Oath of Allegiance*, which is read by the clerk :

“It is my intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly *Nicholas II, Czar of Russia*, of which I am now a subject, and it is my intention to reside permanently in the United States.”

Mr. Poland receives his Certificate of Naturalization.

He is now an American citizen. Also his wife, and children under twenty-one years of age, are, by this act, American citizens.

They have chosen this country for their home.

They will now love two countries.

They will love the land of their birth.

They will also love the land of their happiness.

They have chosen America above all other lands.

They ought to honor it above all other lands.

America has opened its doors to people of nearly all the nations of the world.

Let us prove to the world that all nations may live together as one nation. *Let us all be Americans!*

America was made great by the united people of many lands: *they were Americans.*

If we choose America as our home, obey America's laws, and make our lives useful in America, *we are Americans.*

VOCABULARY

TRANSLATED INTO

ITALIAN BY FERDINANDO CUNIBERTI

GERMAN BY HERMANN PFAEFFLIN

SWEDISH BY EMILE GILBERT BENZON

FRENCH BY CHARLES CARRON

POLISH BY MIECZYŚŁAW KOWALSKI

GREEK BY CONSTANTINE VANN AND

EUSTRATIUS MYTARELLIS

YIDDISH BY OSCAR CAPLAN

<i>English</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>Swedish</i>
a	uno, una	ein, eine, ein	en, ett
abandoned	abbandonato	aufgegeben	kvarlämna
able	capace	imstande, fähig	skicklig
about	circa, intorno	ungefähr, im Be- griff (sein)	omkring
above	sopra	über, oberhalb	ofvan
absence	assenza	Abwesenheit	frånvaro
absolutely	assolutamente	absolut, unbedingt	ovillkorligt
accompanying	accompagnante	begleitend	medföljde
account	relazione	Konto	beskrifning
act	agire	Handlung, handeln	handling
address	indirizzo	Adresse	adress
admit	ammettere	zulassen	antaga
after	dopo	nach	efter
again	ancóra	wieder	igen
against	contro	gegen	emot
age	età	Alter	ålder
ago	fa, tempo fa	vor	längesedan
agree	convenire	übereinkommen	öfverensstämma
agriculture	agricoltura	Ackerbau	åkerbruk
air	aria	Luft	luft
alien	straniero	Ausländer	utländning
all	tutto	all	allt, alla
allegiance	fedeltà	Eusidigung, Gehor- sam	trohet
allow	permettere	erlauben, gestatten	tillåta
almost	quasi	fast, beinahe	nästan
alone	solo	allein	ensam
along	lungo	mit, entlang	längsmed
also	anche	auch	också
amendment	ammenda	Verbesserung, Zusatz	förbättring
among	fra	unter	ibland

<i>French</i>	<i>Polish</i>	<i>Greek</i>	<i>Yiddish</i>
un, une	jakiś	εἰς	אַ
abandonné	opuszczony	καταληφθεὶς	פערלאזען
capable	potrafić	ἱκανός	פעהיג
environ, au sujet de, de	około	περί	וועגען
au dessus	ponad	ὑπεράνω	איבער
absence	nieobecność	ἀπουσία	אבוועזענהייט
absolument	stanowczo	ἀπολύτως	ניט אנדערס
accompagnant	towarzysząc	συνοδευόμενος	בעגלייטען
récit	zdanie, sprawy	ἀφήγησις	רעכענונג
acte, agir	działać	ἐνεργῶ	געזעץ טהאט
adresse	adres	διεύθυνσις	אדרעססע
admettre	wpuścić, przyznać	παραδέχομαι	אריינלאזען
après	potem	μετά	נאכדעם
encore	znowu	πάλιν	נאך אמאל
contre	przeciw	ἐναντίον	געגען
âge	wiek	ἡλικία	אלטקייט
il y a	temu	πρό	צוריק
s'accorder avec, convenir	zgodzić	παραδέχομαι	איינשטימען
agriculture	rolnictwo	γεωργία	ערד־ארבייט
air	powietrze	ἀήρ	לופט
étranger	cudzoziemiec	ξένος	אויסלענדער
tout, tous	wszystko	πᾶς	אללע
fidélité, obéis- sance	wierność	πειθαρχία	טריידייט
permettre	pozwolić	ἐπιτρέπω	ערלויבען
presque	prawie	σχεδόν	ביינאהע
seul	sam	μόνος	אליין
le long de	wzdłuż	κατά μήκος	מיט, צוואמען
aussi	także	ἐπίσης	אויך
amendement	poprawka	ἐπιδιόρθωσις	פערבעסערונג
parmi, entre	między	μεταξύ	צווישען

<i>English</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>Swedish</i>
an	uno, una	ein	en
and	e, ed	und	och
animal	animale	Tier	djur
another	un altro	ein Anderer, ein= ander	en annan
answer	risposta	Antwort, antwor= ten	svar
any	qualunque	irgend (ein)	någon
appeal	appellare	appellieren	anhållan
appear	comparire	erscheinen	uppenbara sig
applicant	applicants, rivol= gersi	Applicant, Bewer= ber, Bittsteller	ansökare
apply	applicare	anwenden	göra bruk af
appoint	nominare	ernennen	tillsätta
army	armata	Armee, Heer	armé
around	intorno	um	omkring
arrest	arrestare	arretieren, verhaf= ten	arrest
arrive	arrivare	ankommen	anlända
ashes	cenere	Asche	aska
ask	domandare	fragen, bitten	fråga
automobile	automobile	Automobil	automobil
away	via	weg, fort	bort
baby	bambino	Kindchen	barn
bad	cattivo	böse, schlimm	dålig
badge	distintivo	Abzeichen	orden
bag	borsa	Sack	säck
baggage	bagaglio	Gepäck	baggage
ball	palla	Ball	boll
ballot	scheda	Stimmzettel, Stimme	valsedel
be	essere	sein	vara

<i>French</i>	<i>Polish</i>	<i>Greek</i>	<i>Yiddish</i>
un, une	jakiś	εἷς	א
et	i	καί	אונד
animal	zwierze	ζῶον	טוירע
un autre, une autre	inny	ἕτερος	אנאנדערע
répondre, réponse	odpowiedzieć	ἀπάντησις	ענטפער
quelque	ktoś	ὅποιος	אירגענדר
appel, appeler	appelować	ἀνακαλῶ	אפעלירען
paraître	pokazać się	ἀναφαίνομαι	ערשיינען
qui fait une de- mande	zgłaszający się	αἰτητής	קאנדידאט
faire une demand appliquer	zgłosić się, używać	μεταχειρίζομαι, αἰ- τῶ	אנווענדען ניצען
nommer	mianować	διορίζω	בעשטימען
armée	wojsko, armia	στρατός	אַרמע סאלדאטען
autour de	naokoło	περίξ	ארום
arrestation, arrê- ter	aresztować	συλλαμβάνω	ארעסטירען
arriver	przybyć	ἀφικνούμαι	אנקומען
cendres	popiół	τέφρα	אַשעס
demander	pytać się	ἐρετώ	בעטען
automobile	samochód	αὐτοκίνητον	אטאמאביל
loin	precz	μακράν	אוועק
bébé	dziecię	βρέφος	קליין קינד
mauvais, méchant	niedobry	κακός	שלעכט
insigne	oznak	παράσιμον	צייכען
sac	worek	σάκκος	זאק
bagage	pakunki	ἀποσκευαί	באגאזש
balle, pelote	piłka do gry	σφαῖρα	פילקע
ballottage, scrutin	głos	ψηφός	גאלקע
être	być	εἶναι	זיין

<i>English</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>Swedish</i>
beautiful	bello	schön	skön
because	perché	weil	emedan
become	divenire	werden	blifva
been	stato	gewesen	varit
beer	birra	Bier	bir
before	avanti, innanzi	vor	innan
begin	cominciare	beginnen, anfangen	börja
belong	appartenere	gehören	tillhöra
besides	oltre	außer	dessutom
better	meglio	besser	bättre
between	fra	zwischen	emellan
bill	progetto di legge	Rechnung, Vorlage	sedel, lagförslag
birth	nascita	Geburt	födelse
black	nero	schwarz	svart
blank	modulo, carta	blank	oskrifvet
blessing	benedizione	Segen, Segnung	välsignelse
boat	battello	Boot	båt
body	corpo	Leib, Körper	samling
boil	bollire	sieden	koka
bonfire	falò	Freudenfeuer	lusteld
book	libro	Buch	bok
book-keeper	ragioniere	Buchhalter	bokhållare
born	nato	geboren	född
both	ambo	beide, beides	båda
bottle	bottiglia	Flasche	flaska
bounce	saltare	löspringen	att hoppa
boy	ragazzo	Knabe, Junge	gosse
branch	ramo	Zweig	gren, släktled
brave	valoroso	tapfer, brav	tapper
break	rompere	brechen	bryta, krossa
breathe	respirare	atmen, schnaufen	andas

<i>French</i>	<i>Polish</i>	<i>Greek</i>	<i>Yiddish</i>
beau	śliczny	ώραῖος	שעהנע
à cause, parce que	gdyż	ἐπειδή	ווייל
devenir	stać się	γίνομαι	צוא ווערען
été	był	ὦν	בין געווען
bière	piwo	ζῦθος	ביער
avant, auparavant	przed	πρίν	פֿריהער
commencer	zacząć	ἀρχίζω	אנפאנגען
appartenir	należęć	ἀνήκω	צוא געהערען
en outre, d'ailleurs	oprócz	πρός-τούτοις	אויסער
mieux, meilleur	lepszy	καλλήτερον	בסער
entre	między	μεταξύ	צוא ווישען
projet de loi	projekt do prawa	νομοσχέδιον	געזעץ־פראיעקט
naissance	urodzenie	γέννησις	געבורטה
noir	czarny	μαῦρος	שווארץ
modèle, formule	blankiet	σχέδιον (κενός χῶ- ρος)	ליידיגע
bénédictio	błogosławieństwo	εὐλογῶν	בענטשונג
bateau	łódź	πλοῖον	שיף
corps	ciało	σῶμα	קערפער
bouillir	gotować	βράζω	קאכען
feu de joie	polny ogień	χαρμόσυνα πυρά	פֿריידע־פֿייער
livre	książka	βιβλίον	בוך
teneur de livres	buchalter	λογιστής	בוכ־האלטער
né	urodzony	ἐγενήθη	געבארען
tous les deux	obadwa	ἀμφότεροι	ביידע
bouteille	butelka	φιάλη	פלאש
sauter	podrzucać	παταγῶ	שפרינגען
garçon	chłopiec	παῖς	אינגעל
branche	gałąź	κλάδος	אבטהיילונג
brave	odważny	ἀνδρείος	העלדיש
casser, (law) en- freindre la loi	łamać	θραύω	ברעכען
respirer	oddychać	ἀναπνέω	אטהעמען

<i>English</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>Swedish</i>
bridge	ponte	Brücke	brygga, bro
bring	portare	bringen	hämta
brother	fratello	Bruder	broder
build	fabbricare	bauen	bygga
burden	carico	Bürde, Last	börda
bureau	ufficio	Bureau, Kanzlei	byrå
burn	bruciare	brennen	bränna
business	affari	Geschäft, Beschäfti- gung	affär
busy	occupato	beschäftigt	brådtom
but	ma	aber	men
buy	comprare	kaufen	köpa
by	da, per	mit, durch	vid, förbi
cabin	cabina	Kajüte, Kabine	kajuta, hytta
call	chiamare	rufen, nennen	besöka, kalla
candidate	candidato	Kandidat, Bewerber	tjänstsökande
cannon	cannone	Kanone	kanon
cans	barattoli	Kannen, Büchsen	kannor
capital	capitale	Kapital, Haupt- stadt	kapital
car	tram	Eisenbahnwagen	vagn
careful	cauto	sorgfältig	aktsam
careless	negligente	nachlässig	vårdslös
carry	portare	tragen, fahren	bära
cart	carretta	Karre	kärre
case	caso	Fall	inför rätten
cause	causare	Ursache	orsak
census	censo	Census, Zählung	folkräkning
central	centrale	central	central
certain	certo	gewiß, sicher	säkert
certainly	certamente	sicherlich, gewiß	säkerligen

<i>French</i>	<i>Polish</i>	<i>Greek</i>	<i>Yiddish</i>
pont	most	γέφυρα	בריק
apporter	przynieść	φέρω	ברינגען
frère	brat	ἀδελφός	ברודער
bâtir, construire	budować	κτίζω	בילדען
fardeau, charge	ciężar	φορτίον	לאסט
bureau, commode	biuro	γραφεῖον	קאנטאר
brûler	palić	καίω	ברענען
affaires	przedsiębiorstwo	ἐργασίαι	געשעפט
occupé	zajęty	ἀπασχολημένος	בעשעפטיגט
mais	lecz	ἀλλά	אבער
acheter	kupować	ἀγοράζω	קויפֿען
par	obok, przy	ὑπό, παρά	בייא אדער נאדענט
cabine, cabane	buda, kajuta	καλύβη	קאיוטע
appeler, visiter	nazwać, wizyta	καλῶ	רופֿען
candidat	kandydat	ὑποψήφιος	קאנדידאט
canon	kanon	πυροβόλον	קאנאן
boite à conserves	blaszany kubeł	μετάλλινον κυτίον	קאן
capitale	stolica	πρωτεύουσα	הױפּט־שטאדט
tramway	tramwaj	ἀμάξιον	קאר־באהן
soigneux, attentif	uważny	προσεκτικός	פארזיכטיג
négligent	niedbały	ἀπρόσεκτος	אבנעלאזען
porter	nieść	φέρω	טראגן
chariot, charrier	wóz	κάρρον	פֿוהר
cas	sprawa	ὑπόθεσις	געריכטס־פראצעס
cause	być przyczyną	προξενῶ αἰτία	אורזאכע
recensement	spis	ἀπογραφή	פאלקס־צענזעלונג
central	środkowy	κεντρικός	מיטעלסטען
certain	pewny	βέβαιος	בעשטימטע
certainement	bez wątpienia	βεβαίως	געוויס

<i>English</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>Swedish</i>
certificate	certificato	Bescheinigung, Schein	attest
chance (by)	casualmente	Zufall	tillfälligtvis
change	cambiare	ändern, verändern	ombyte
charge	aver cura	fordern, belastaen, verlangen	uppdrag
chargeable	tassabile	belastbar	anklagansvärdt
charter	privilegio	Freibrief	previlegationsbref
check (off)	cancellare	markfieren	utstryka
chief	capo	Haupt, Chef	öfverste
child	fanciullo	Kind	barn
children	fanciulli	Kinder	barn-flera
choice	scelta	Auswahl, Wahl	urval
choose	scegliere	wählen	utvald
cigar	sigaro	Cigarre	cigarr
citizen	cittadino	Bürger	medborgare
city	città	Stadt	stad
civil	civile	bürgerlich	borgerlig
class	classe	Klasse	klass
clean	pulire	rein	ren
clerk	scrivano	Commis	handelsbetjänt
close	chiudere	dicht, nahe	nära
cloth	stoffa	Tuch	tyg, kläde
clothing	vestiario	Kleidung	klädesvaror
coast	costa	Küste	kust
coat	giacca	Rock	rock
collect	esigere	sammeln, einziehen	kollektera
college	collegio	Kollegium, Hochschule	gymnasium
colony	colonia	Kolonie	koloni
color	colore	Farbe	färg
come	venire	kommen	kom
comfort	comodità	Bequemlichkeit	bekvämdhet

<i>French</i>	<i>Polish</i>	<i>Greek</i>	<i>Yiddish</i>
certificat	świadectwo	πιστοποιητικόν	צייגניס
par hasard	przypadkiem	κατὰ τύχην	צופאל
changer	zmienić	ἀλλαγὴ	אומבײטען
être chargé de, charge	mieć dozór	φύλαξις	אויפזיכט
payable	podpadający	πολυέξοδος	קאסט-שפיליג
charte, privilège	dokument	δίδω προνόμιον	ערלויבנוס-פאפיר
effacer	wykreślić	διαγράφω	אבגעהאלטען
chef	główny	ἀρχηγός	העכסטע
enfant	dziecko	παιδίον	קינד
enfants	dzieci	παιδιά	קינדער
choix	wybór	ἐκλογή	וואהל
choisir	wybrać	προτιμῶ	אויסגעקליבען
cigare	cygar	σιγάρον	סיגאר
citoyen	obywatel	πολίτης	בירגער
ville	miasto	πόλις	שטאדט
civil	domowa	εὐγενής	בירגערליכע
classe	klasa	τάξις	קלאס
propre, nettoyer	czysty	καθαρός	ריין
employé, commis	clerk	ὑπάλληλος	שרײַבער
fermer	przymknąć	κλείω	פֿערמאכען
drap, étoffe	sukno	ὑφασμα	טויך
vêtements	ubranie	ἱμάτια	קליידער
côte	brzeg	ἀκτὴ	ברעג
paletot, habit	surdut	ἔνδυμα	אויבער-מאנטעל
recueillir, ramas- ser	zebrać	συλλέγω	אויפֿנעמען
collège	gimnazjum	Πανεπιστήμιον	יוניווערזיטעט
colonie	kolonia	ἀποικία	בעזעצטע לאנד
couleur	color	χρῶμα	קאליר
venir	przyjść	ἔρχομαι	קום
confort	wygoda, pocieszyć	παρηγορία	טרייסט

<i>English</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>Swedish</i>
commander	comandante	Befehlshaber	anförare
commence	cominciare	anfangen	begynna
commerce	commercio	Handel	handel
commission	commissione	Kommission	kommission
committee	comitato	Kommittee, Aus- schuß	kommité
common	comune	gewöhnlich	allmän
compare	paragonare	vergleichen	jämföra
complexion	colorito	Hautfarbe	hy
Congress	congresso	Kongreß	kongress
constitution	costituzione	Verfassung, Konsti- tution	regeringsform
consul	console	Konsul	konsul
contain	contenere	enthalten	inhålla
contempt	irriverenza	Missachtung	förakt
continent	continente	Erdeil	fastland
continuously	continuamente	beständig, fort- während	beständigt
convenience	convenienza	Bequemlichkeit	läglighet
convention	convenzione	Konvention	sammankomst
cook	cuocere	kochen	kokerska
copy	copiare	Kopie, Abschrift	afskrift
copyright	diritto d' autore	Verlagsrecht	förlagsrättighet
corn	granoturco	Mais, Korn	majs
corner	angolo	Ecke	hörn
corridor	corritoio	Gang, Korridor	korridor
cost	prezzo	kosten	kostnad
cotton	cotone	Baumwolle	bomull
council	concilio	Rat	rådsförsamling
count	contare	zählen	grefve
country	paese, campagna	Land	fädernesland
county	contea	Grafschaft	provins

<i>French</i>	<i>Polish</i>	<i>Greek</i>	<i>Yiddish</i>
commandant	komendant	διοικητής	קאמאנדיר
commencer	zacząć	ἀρχομαι	אנפאנגען
commerce	przemysł	ἐμπόριον	האנדעל
commission	polecenie	ἐπιτροπή	קאמיססיאן
comité	komisya	ἐπιτροπή	קאמיטעט
commun	zwyczajny	κοινόν	געוואהנליכע
comparer	porównać	συγκρίνω	פערגלייכען
complexion	cera	χροιά	אויסזעהען
congrès	kongres	σύγκλητος	קאנגרעסס
constitution	konstytucya	σύνναγμα	קאנסטיטוציע
consul	konsul	πρόξενος	קאנזול
contenir	zawierać	περιέχω	ענטהאלטן
mépris	pogarda	καταφρόνησις	פֿעראכטונג
continent	stały ląd	ἥπειρος	שטיק לאנד
continuellemer	stale	συνεχῶς	נאכאנאנד
convenance	wygoda	ἀρμόδιος	בעקוועמליכקייט
convention	sejm	συνάθροισις	פערזאמלונג
cuisinier, faire cuire	gotować	μάγειρος	קוכער
copie, copier	kopia, wzór	ἀντίγραφον	קאפיע
droits d'auteur	prawo kopii	δικαίωμα συγγρα- φῆς	שוין געגען נאכמאכען
blé, maïs	kukurydza	ἀραβόσιτος	קארן
coin	róg	γωνία	ווינקעל
corridor	korytarz	διάδρομος	אריינגאנג
prix	koszt	τιμή	קאסט
coton	bawełna	βάμβαξ	באוועל
conseil	rada	συμβούλιον	אדוואקאט
compter	rachować	λογαργιάζω	צעהלען
pays, campagne	kraj	πατρις, ἐξοχή	לאנד
département	hrabstwo	ἐπαρχία	אויסזיד

<i>English</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>Swedish</i>
court	corte	Gericht, Hof, Gerichtshof	domstol
cover	coprire	decken, bedecken	betäcka
crime	delitto	Verbrechen	brott
crowd	folla	Menge, drängen	folkmassa
crown	corona	Krone	krona
cure	curare	Heilung, Kur, heilen	läkedom
custom-house	dogana	Zollhaus	tullhus
cut	tagliare	schneiden	skära
danger	pericolo	Gefahr	fara
date	data	Datum, datieren	dato
day	giorno	Tag	day
death	morte	Tod	död
deceased	morto	verstorben	afliden
decide	decidere	entscheiden	bestämma
declaration	dichiarazione, proclamazione	Erklärung	förklaring
deed	atto	Tat	dåd
definitely	definitivamente	bestimmt	uttryckligen
delegate	delegato	Delegat	representant
denied	negato	verweigert	nekad
department	dipartimento	Departement	department
depend	dipendere	abhängen	lita på
desk	scrittoio	Pult	skifbord
destined	destinato	bestimmt	öde
die	morire	sterben	dö
different	differente	verschieden	olika
direct	diretto	direkt, gerade, anweisen	direkt
directly	direttamente	direkt	strax
dirty	sporco	schmutzig	smutsig

<i>French</i>	<i>Polish</i>	<i>Greek</i>	<i>Yiddish</i>
tribunal	sąd	δικαστήριον	געריכטס־הויז
couvrir	przykryć	καλύπτω	צודעק
crime	zbrodnia	ἔγκλημα	פערברעכען
foule	ścisk	ὄχλος	פולע מענשען
couronne	korona	κορώνα	קרוין
guérir, cure	leczyć	ἰατρεύω	היילען
douane	dom celny	Τελωνεῖον	צאלל־הויז
couper	ciąć	κόπτω	געשניטענע
danger	niebezpieczeństwo	κίνδυνος	געפֿאָהר
date, dater	data	ἡμερομηνία	דאטע
jour	dzień	ἡμέρα	טאג
mort	śmierć	θάνατος	טויט
décédé	zmarły	τελευτή	געשטארבענע
décider	zdecydować	ἀποφασίζω	ענטשיידען
déclaration	deklaracja	δήλωσις	ערקלעהרונג
acte, titre	akt	πράξις	געריכטס־פאפיר
d'une manière définitive	szczególnie	ὠρισμένος	בעשטימט
délégué	delegat	ἀπεσταλμένος	דעלעגאט
démentir, refuser	zaprzeczony	ἡρνήθην	אבגעלייקענט
département	wydział	διαμέρισμα	אבטהיילונג
dépendre	zależać	ἐξαρτῶμαι	אבהיינגען
bureau	biurko	γραφεῖον	שרייב־טיש
destiné	przeznaczony	προορίζομαι	בעשטימט
mourir	umrzeć	ἀποθνήσκω	שטארבען
différent	różniący się	διάφορος	אנדערע
direct	kierować, prosto	διευθύνω	ווייזען, גלייכער
directement	wprost	εὐθύς	גלייך
sale	brudny	ῥυπαρός	שמוציג

<i>English</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>Swedish</i>
discover	scoprire	entdecken	upptäcka
disease	malattia	Krankheit	sjukdom
dish	piatto	Schüssel	fat
disobey	disubbidire	ungehorsam sein	vara olydig
disorder	disordine	Unordnung	vara i olag
distance	distanza	Entfernung	afstånd
distinctive	distintivo	eigenthümlich	tydlig
district	distretto	Distrikt	domsaga
divide	dividere	teilen	dela
do	fare	tun	göra
doctor	medico	Doktor	doktor
dollar	dollaro	Dollar	dollar
dome	cupola	Kuppel (Dom)	kupigt tak
domestic	domestico	häuslich, ein- heimisch	inhemsk
door	porta, uscio	Türe	dörr
doubt	dubbio	zweifeln	tvifvel
down	giù, abbasso	nieder	ned
Dr.	D ^r	Dr. (Doktor)	dr.
drive	condurre, spingere	treiben	köra
drop	lasciar cadere	Tropfen, fallen lassen	släppa
drugs	droghe	Arznei	drog
dry	secco, asciugare	trocken	torr
during	durante	während	under tiden
Dutch	Olandese	holländisch	tysk
duty	dovere, tassa	Pflicht, Abgabe	skatt, skyldighet
each	ciascuno	jeder	hvarje
early	presto	früh, zeitig	tidigt
east	levante, est	Ost (en)	oster

<i>French</i>	<i>Polish</i>	<i>Greek</i>	<i>Yiddish</i>
découvrir	odkryć	ἀνακαλύπτω	אויסגעפֿינדען
maladie	choroba	νόσος	קראנקהייט
plat	półmisek	πινάκιον	טעלער
désobéir	nieusłuchać	ἀπειθῶ	ניט־פֿאלגען
désordre	nieporządek	ἀταξία	אום־ארדנונג
distance	odległość	ἀπόστασις	ווייטקייט
distinctif	odznaczający	χαρακτηρισμός	מיט אונטערשיעד
district	powiat	ἐπαρχία	געגנט
diviser	podzielić	διαίρω	אבטהיילען
faire	czynić	κάμνω	טהאן
docteur, médecin	doktor	ιατρός	דאקטאר
dollar	dolar	δολλάριον	דאלער
dôme	kopuła	δόλος	קאפ פון א געביידע
domestique	domowy	οἰκιακός	היימישע
porte	drzwi	θύρα	טהיר
douter	wątpić	ἀπορία	צווייפֿעל
en bas	na dół	κάτω	אראפ
Dr., docteur, médecin	Dr.	Ἱατρός	דאקטאר
conduire	jechać	ὁδηγῶ	טרייבען
laisser tomber	upuścić	ρίπτω	אראפגעווארפען
drogues	aptekarski towar	φάρμακα	היילמיטלען
sec	suszyć	ξηρόν, ξηραίνω	טרוקען
pendant	podczas	διαρκοῦντος	וועהרענדר
Hollandais	Holendry	ὀλλανδός	האללאַנד
devoir, tâche	obowiązek, poda- tek	καθήκον, καθήκον	שטייער אדער פֿליכט
chaque, chacun	każdy	ἕκαστος	יעדערער
de bonne heure, premier	wcześnie, pierw- szych	ἐνωρίς	פֿריה, ערשטע
est	wschód	ἀνατολή	מזרח זייט

<i>English</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>Swedish</i>
easy	facile	leicht	lätt
eat	mangiare	essen	äta
education	istruzione	Erziehung	bildning
eight	otto	acht	åtta
eighteen	diciotto	achtzehn	aderton
either	l' uno o l' altro	jeder, oder, ent- weder	hvilkendera
elect	eleggere	wählen	välja
emigrate	emigrare	auswandern	emigrera
employ	impiegare	anstellen, beschäfti- gen	lega
empty	vuoto	leer	tom
enclose	includere	einschließen	innesluta
end	fine	Ende, enden	slut
enemy	nemico	Feind	fiende
enforce	metter in vigore	in Kraft setzen, durchführen	genomdrifva
English	inglese	englisch	engelska
enjoy	godere	genießen	njuta
enough	abbastanza	genug	nog
enter	entrare	eintreten, betreten	inträda
entrance	entrata	Eingang	ingång
equal	uguale	gleich	jämlike
establish	stabilire	errichten, einsetzen	påbörja
Europe	Europa	Europa	Europa
every	ogni	jeder	hvarenda
everybody	ognuno	jedermann	hvarenda en
examine	esaminare	prüfen	undersöka
execute	eseguire	ausführen	utföra
executive	esecutivo	exekutiv	styresman
exit	uscita	Ausgang	utgång

<i>French</i>	<i>Polish</i>	<i>Greek</i>	<i>Yiddish</i>
facile	łatwy	εὐκολον	גרינג
manger	jeść	τρώγω	עסען
éducation	wykształcenie	σπουδή	וויסענשאַפֿט
huit	ośm	ὀκτώ	אַכט
dix-huit	ośmnaście	δεκαοκτώ	אַכצעהן
l'un ou l'autre, soit, ou	którykolwiek	ἐκάτερος	אדער
élu, élire	wybrać	ἐκλέγω	אויסוועהלען
émigrer	emigrować	μεταναστεύω	אויסוואנדערען
employer	wynająć	ἐργάζομαι	בעשעפטיגען
vide	wypróżnić	κενός	ליידיגע
inclure, inclus	załączyć	ἐγκλείω	ענטהאלטען
fin, bout	zakończyć	τέλος	ענדע
ennemi	nieprzyjaciel	ἐχθρός	אומפריינד
mettre en vigueur	zmusić	ἀναγκάζω	נייטן
anglais	angielski	Ἀγγλικά	ענגליש
se réjouir, s'amuser	używać	ἀπολαύω	געניסען
assez	dość	ἄρκετά	גענוג
entrer	wejść	εἰσέρχομαι	אריינגען
entrée	wchód	εἰσοδος	אריינגאנג
égal, égal	równy	ἴσος	גלייך
établir	ustanowić	ἰδρύω	גרינדען
Europe	Europa	Εὐρώπη	יוראפ, אייראפא
chaque	każdy	καθεὶς	יעדערע
chacun, toute le monde	każdy człowiek	ὅλοι μαζί	יעדער איינציגער
examiner	egzaminować	ἐξετάζω	אונטערווכען
exécuter	wykonać	ἐκτελῶ	אויספֿיהרען
exécutif	wykonawczy	ἐκτελεστικός	בעאמטע צוא אויס־ פֿיהרען א געזעצע
sortie	wyjście	ἐξοδος	ארויסגאנג

<i>English</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>Swedish</i>
expensive	dispendioso	tener, kostspielig	dyrbar
eyes	occhi	Augen	ögon
fact	fatto	Tatsache	faktum
factory	fabbrica	Fabrik	fabrik
faithfully	fedelmente	treulich	troget
family	famiglia	Familie	familj
farm	fattoria	Farm, Bauerngut	gårdsegendom
fast	veloce	schnell, fest	fort
father	padre	Vater	fader
federal	federale	bündisch	förbundsmässig
fee	tassa	Gebühr	afgift
feed	nutrire	füttern	föda
feel	sentire	fühlen	känna
feet	piedi	Füße	fötter
fever	febbre	Fieber	feber
few	pochi	wenige	få
fidelity	fedeltà	treue	trovärdighet
fifty	cinquanta	fünfzig	femtio
file	registrare	einreichen	registrera
fill	riempire	füllen	fylla, i fylla
finance	finanza	Finanz	finans
find	trovare	finden	finna
fine	multa, bello	Strafe, Geldstrafe	plikta
finish	finire	beendigen	fullborda
fire	fuoco	Feuer	eld
fire-cracker	petardo	Schwärmer	fyrverkeri
fire-escape	scala di salvataggio	Rettungsleiter	räddningsstege
first	primo	erst	först

<i>French</i>	<i>Polish</i>	<i>Greek</i>	<i>Yiddish</i>
cher, coûteux	kosztowny	δαπανηρός	טהרערע
yeux	oczy	ὀφθαλμοί	אויגען
fait	fakt	πράξις	פֿאַקט
usine, fabrique	fabryka	ἐργοστάσιον	פֿאַבריק
fidèlement	wiernie	πιστός	געטריי
famille	rodzina	οικογένεια	פֿאַמיליע
ferme	gospodarstwo rol- nicze	ἀγρός	פֿאַרם
vite	prędko	ταχύς	גיד
père	ojciec	πατήρ	פֿאַטער
fédéral	federalny	συμμαχικός	וואס געהערט צו א בונט
honoraires	wynadgrodenie	ἀμοιβή	בעצאהלונג
nourrir	karmić	τρέφω	פֿיטערען
sentir	czuć	αἰσθάνομαι	פֿילען
pieds	stopy	πόδες	פֿיס
fièvre	gorączka	πυρετός	היץקריינק
quelques, peu	kilka, mało	ὀλίγοι	ווייניג
fidélité	wierność	πιστότης	טרייהייט
cinquante	piędziesiąt	πεντήκοντα	פֿינציג
classer, mettre au dossier	składać doku- menta	καταγράφω	געשטעלט אין ארדענונג
remplir	wypełnić	γεμίζω	אנפיללען
finance	finanse	οικονομικά	זאכען פֿון פֿינאנץ
trouver	znaleźć	εὕρισκω	געפינען
amende, beau	kara	πρόστιμον, ὥραϊος	שטראף, שעהן
finir	ukończyć	τελειόνω	ענדיגען
feu	ogień	πῦρ	פֿייער
pétard	fajerwerka	πυροτεχνήματα	ארטיקלען פֿון עקס- פלאזשען
escalier de sauve- tage	schody od ognia	κλίμαξ πυρκαϊάς	פֿייער־רעטעניס
premier	pierwszy	πρῶτος	ערשטע

<i>English</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>Swedish</i>
fish	pesce	Fisch, fischen	fisk
five	cinque	fünf	fem
flag	bandiera	Flagge	flagga
flame	fiamma	Flamme	flamma
float	sventolare, galleggiare	schwimmen, schweben	flyta, svaja
following	segunte	folgend	följande
food	cibo, viveri	Nahrung, Speise	mat
for	per	für, seit	för
force	forzare	Gewalt	styrka
foreign	straniero	fremd, ausländisch	utländsk
forever	per sempre	für immer	alltid, för evigt
forget	dimenticare	vergessen	glömma
form	forma	Form, Gestalt	form
forty	quaranta	vierzig	fyratio
forward	avanti	vormwärts, befördern	framåt
foundation	fondamento	Grundlage	grundval
four	quattro	vier	fyra
fourth	quarto	viert	fjärde
free	libero	frei	fri
freedom	libertà	Freiheit	frihet
French	francese	französisch	franskt
fresh	fresco	frisch	frisk
friends	amici	Freunde	vänner
from	da	von	från
front	fronte	Vorderseite	front
fruit	frutto	Frucht, Obst	frukt
fuel	combustibile	Feuerungsmaterial	bränsle
full	pieno	voll	full
fundamental	fondamentale	fundamental	väsentlig
furnished	fornito	geliefert, möbliert	inredt

<i>French</i>	<i>Polish</i>	<i>Greek</i>	<i>Yiddish</i>
poisson	ryba	ἰχθύς	פֿיש
cinq	pięć	πέντε	פֿינף
drapeau	chorągiew	σημαία	פֿאהן
flamme	płomień	φλόξ	פֿלאם
radeau, flotter	unosić	ἐπιπλέω	פֿלאטערען
suiwant	następujący	ἀκόλουθα	פֿאלגנעדעם
aliment	pokarm	τροφή	עסענווארג
pour	dla, za	διὰ	פֿיר
force, forcer	przymusić	ἰσχύς	נייטץ
étranger	cudzoziemczy	ξένος	אויסלענדיש
pour toujours	na zawsze	διὰ πάντοτε	פֿיר אלע מאל
oublier	zapomnieć	λησμονῶ	פארגעסען
forme	forma	μορφή	געשטאלט
quarante	czterdzieści	τεσσαράκοντα	פֿערציג
en avant	naprzód, przesłać	πρόσω	פֿאראויס
fondation	fundament	θεμελίωσις	גרונדינג
quatre	cztery	τέσσαρα	פֿיער
quatrième	czwarty	τέταρτος	פֿערטער
libre	wolny	ἐλεύθερος	פֿרייא
liberté	wolność	ἐλευθερία	פֿרייהייט
français	francuski	Γάλλος	פראנצויזיש
frais	świeży	νωπός	פֿרישע
amis	przyjaciele	φίλοι	פֿריינדע
de	od, z	ἀπό	פֿון
façade, devant	przód	πρόσθιον	פֿאדערזייט
fruit	owoce	καρπός	פֿרוכט
combustible	materyał na opał	καύσιμος ὕλη	הייץ־מאטעריאל
plein, rempli	pełny	πλήρης	פֿולל
fondamental	fundamentalny	σεμελιώδης	וואס ליגט גרונדליך
meublé, fourni	dostarczony	προμηθευθείς, ἐπι- πλομένος	פֿערווארגט

<i>English</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>Swedish</i>
game	giuoco	Spiel	spel
garbage	immondizie	Abfall	afskräde
gathering	raccolta	Ansammlung	samling
general	generale	allgemein	general
germ	germe	Keim	bacille
get	procurare, ottenere	bekommen, werden	mottaga
give	dare	geben	gifva
go	andare	gehen	gå
God	Dio	Gott	Gud
good	buono	gut	god
government	governo	Regierung	regering
governor	governatore	Gouverneur	guvernör
gown	gonna, toga	Kleid	kåpa
grammar	grammatica	Grammatik	grammatika
grant	concedere	bewilligen	tillåta
grass	erba	Gras	gräs
great	grande	groß	stor
group	gruppo	Gruppe	grupp
grow	crescere	wachsen	växa
guide	guida	führen	vägvisare
guilty	colpevole	schuldig	skyldig
hair	capelli	Haar	hår
hand	mano	Hand	hand
handle	manico, maneggi- are	behandeln	vidröra, handtera
happy	felice	glücklich	lycklig
hard	grave, duro	hart, schwer	hårdt, svår
have	avere	haben	hafva
he	egli, esso	er	han
head	testa, capo	Kopf, Haupt	hufvud
health	salute	Gesundheit	hälsa
hear	sentire, udire	hören	höra

<i>French</i>	<i>Polish</i>	<i>Greek</i>	<i>Yiddish</i>
jeu	zabawa	παιγνίδιον	שפיעל
résidus de ménage	odpadki kuchenne	σκούβαλα	מיסט
récolte, assemblage	zgromadzenie	συλλέγω	צוזאמען קלייבען
général	powszechny	στρατηγός	געוואנליכע
germe	zarodek	σπέρμα	זאמעןקערערענדעל
avoir, obtenir	dostać	ἀποκτῶ	קריגען
donner	dać	δίδω	געבען
aller	iść, pójść	πηγαίνω	גיין
Dieu	Bóg	Θεός	גאט
bon	dobry	καλός	גוט
gouvernement	rząd	κηβέρνησις	רעגירונג
gouverneur	gubernator	κηβερνήτης	רעגירער
robe	szata	ἔσθῃς	קלייד
grammaire	gramatyka	γραμματική	גראמאטיק
concession, accor- der	udzielić	παραχωρῶ	בעויליגען
herbe	trawa	χλόη	גראז
grand	wielki	μέγας	גרויסע
groupe	grupować, grupa	συνάθροισις	גרופע
croître, grandir	rósć	μεγαλόνω	וואקסען
guide	przewodnik	ὁδηγός	וועגווייזער
coupable	winny	ἔνοχος	שולדיג
cheveux	włosy	κόμη	האַר
main	ręka	χείρ	האנד
toucher, manier	ruszać, rączka	λαβίς, ἄπτομαι	האנדלען
heureux	szczęśliwy	εὐτυχής	גליקליך
dur	twardy, trudny	σκληρός	הארטע
avoir	mieć	ἔχω	האבען
il, lui	on	αὐτός	ער
tête	głowa	κεφαλή	קאפ
santé	zdrowie	ὑγεία	געזונדהייט
entendre	słyszeć	ἀκούω	הערען

<i>English</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>Swedish</i>
heart	cuore	Herz	hjärta
heavy	pesante	ſchwer	tungt
height	altezza	Höhe	höjd
help	aiuto	Hülfe, helfen	hjälp
here	qui	hier	här
heretofore	finora	bisher	hitintills
high	alto	hoch	hög
hills	alture, colline	Hügel	kullar
history	storia	Gefchichte	historia
hold	tenere	halten	fäſte, hålla
home	casa	heim, Heimat	hem
honor	onore	Ehre	ära
hope	sperare, speranza	hoffnung, hoffen	hoppas
horse	cavallo	Pferd	häst
hot	caldo	heiß	hett
hour	ora	Stunde	timma
house	casa	Hauſ	hus
how	come	wie	huru
hundred	cento	hundert	hundra
hurry	fretta	Eile, eilen	skynda
husband	marito	Ehemann	man, make
I	io	ich	jag
if	ſe	wenn	om
immigrant	immigrante	Einwanderer	invandrare
important	importante	wichtig	viktigt
imported	importato	importiert	importerad
impure	impuro	unrein	osundt
in	in, dentro	in	in
inch	misura di centime- tri, 2, 53, pollice	Zoll	tum
independent	indendente	unabhängig	ſjälfſtändig
Indian	indiano	Indianer	Indian

<i>French</i>	<i>Polish</i>	<i>Greek</i>	<i>Yiddish</i>
cœur	serce	καρδία	הארץ
lourd	ciężki	βαρύς	שווערע
hauteur	wysokość	ὑψος	הויכקייט
secours, aide	pomoc	βοηθῶ	הילף
ici	tutaj	ἐδῶ	דא
autrefois, jadis	dotąd	πρότερον	פריהער
haut	wysoki	ὑψηλός	הויך
collines	góry	λόφοι	בערג
histoire	historya	ἱστορία	געשיכטע
tenir	trzymać	κρατῶ	האלטען
chez soi, maison	dom	οἶκος	אהיים
honneur	honor	τιμή	עהרע
espoir	mieć nadzieję	ἐλπίς	האָפּען
cheval	koń	ἵππος	פערד
chaud	gorący	ζεστός	הייסע
heure	godzina	ῥα	שטונדע
maison	dom	οἰκία	הויז
comment	jak	πῶς	וויא
cent	sto	ἐκατόν	הונדערט
pressé, être pressé	spieszyć	βία	היילען
mari	mąż, małżonek	σύζυγος	פערד הייראטהער מאן
je	ja	ἐγώ	איך
si	jeżeli	ἐάν	אויב
immigrant	imigrant	μετανάστης	אריינואנדערער
important	ważny	σπουδαῖον	נויטיגע
importé	sprowadzony z innego kraju	εἰσάγεται	אריינגעשיקטע
impur	nieczysty	νοθευμένος	אום־ריין
en, dans	w	ἐντός	אין
pouce	cal	δάκτυλος	אינש
indépendent	niezależny	ἀνεξάρτητος	אונאבהענגיג
Indien	Indyan	Ἰνδιάνος	אינדיאנער

<i>English</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>Swedish</i>
information	informazione	Belehrung	underrättelse
initiative	iniziativa	Initiative	inledningsvis
inquiry	indagine	Frage, Nachfrage	förfrågning
inside	internamente	innerhalb	på insidan
intention	intenzione	Absicht	afsigt
interest	interesse	Interesse	intresse
internal	interno	inner, inländisch	invärtes
international	internazionale	international	internationell
into	in, verso, dentro	in, hinein	in uti
island	isola	Insel	ö
it	il, la, lo, egli, esso, ciò, ecc.	es	det
Italian	Italiano	Italiener	italienare
itself	esso stesso	es selbst, sich	det själf
jail	prigione	Gefängnis	fängelse
jog	trotterellare	stoßen	stöt-vis
journey	viaggio	Reise	resa
judge	giudice	Richter	domare
judicial	giudiziale	gerichtlich, richter- lich	rättänkande
June	giugno	Juni	juni
jurisdiction	giurisdizione	Jurisdiction, Machtgebut	utslag i rätten
jury	giuria	Jury, Geschworen- engericht	edsvurenrätt
keep	tenere	halten	behålla
kerosene	petrolio	Petroleum	fotogen
kind	gentile, specie	Art	sort
king	re	König	konung, kung
knives	coltelli	Messer	knifvar

<i>French</i>	<i>Polish</i>	<i>Greek</i>	<i>Yiddish</i>
renseignement, information	uwiadomienie	πληροφορία	נאכריכט
initiative	inicytywa	πρώτη βαθμὶς	אײנפֿיהרענד
recherche, enquête	pytanie	ἔρευνα	אונטערזוכונג
dedans	wewnątrz	ἐντός	אײנעוועניגסטען
intention	zamiar	σκοπός	אבזיכט
intérêt	interesować	ἐνδιαφέρομαι	אינטערעסע
intérieur	wewnętrzny	ἐσωτερικός	אײנערליך
international	międzynarodowy	διεθνής	צווישען־עלקער
en, dans, dedans	w	μέσα	אין
île	wyspa	νῆσος	אינזעל
il, le, la, cela	ono, to	αὐτό	עס
Italien	Włoch	Ἰταλός	איטאליענער
lui-même, elle- même	się	μόνον του	עס זעלבסט
prison	więzienie	φυλακή	טורמע
trotter	wlec się	σύρομαι	צוא בעוועגען
voyage	podróż	ταξείδιον	רייזע
juge	sędzia	δικαστής	ריכטער
judiciaire	sądowy	δικαστικός	געריכטליך
juin	Czerwiec	Ἰούνιος	יוני
jurisdiction	władza	δικαιοδοσία	געזעצליכע מאכט
jury	sąd przysięgłych	ἑνορκοι	געריכטס־מענשען
garder, tenir	trzymać	φυλάττω	האלטען
kérosine	nafta	πετρέλαιον	גאזע
aimable, gentil	dobry, gatunek	εἶδος	סארטען, גוטער
roi	król	βασιλεύς	קעניג
couteaux	noże	μαχαίραι	מעסערס

<i>English</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>Swedish</i>
know	conoscere	kennen, wissen	veta
labor	lavoro	Arbeit	arbeta, arbete
lamp	lampada	Lampe	lampa
land	sbarcare, terra, paese	Land	landstiga, hem- land
landlord	padrone di casa	Hauseigentümer	husvärd
language	lingua	Sprache	språk
large	largo	groß	stor
last	ultimo, durare	leicht, dauern	vara
later	piu tardi, dopo	später	sednare
law	legge	Gesetz	lag
leader	capo	Führer	ledare
learn	imparare	lernen	lära
least (at)	almeno	wenigstens	åtminstone
leave	lasciare	verlassen	lämna
legislative	legislativo	gesetzgebend	lagstiftande
leisure	agio	Muße, Freizeit	maklighet
less	meno	weniger	mindre
let	permettere	lassen	låt om
letter	lettera	Brief, Buchstabe	bref, bokstaf
lever	leva	Hebel	häftstång
liberty	libertà	Freiheit	frihet
license	licenza	Lizenz	laga rätt
lieutenant	luogotenente	Leutnant, Stellver- treter	löjtnant
life	vita	Leben	lif
light	luce, accendere	Licht, leicht	ljus, lysa
lighthouse	faro	Leuchtturm	fyrbåk
like	come, piacere	wie, mögen	tycka om, lika- dant
line	linea	Linie	linje

<i>French</i>	<i>Polish</i>	<i>Greek</i>	<i>Yiddish</i>
savoir, connaître	znać, wiedzieć	γνωρίζω	וויסען
travail	pracować	ἐργασία	ארבייט
lampe	lampa	λάμπα	לאמפ
pays, terre	łąd, wylądować	χώρα, ἀποβιβάζο- μαι	לאנד
propriétaire	właściciel	γαιοκτήμων	אייגענטימער פון הייזער
langue	mowa, język	διάλεκτος	שפראך
grand	wielki, duży	εὐρύς	גרויס
dernier, durer	ostatni	τελευταῖος	לעצט
plus tard, ensuite	później	ἀργότερον	שפעטער
loi	prawo	νόμος	געזעץ
conducteur, chef	wódz	ἀρχηγός	פיהרער
apprendre	uczyć się	μανθάνω	לערנען
au moins	przynajmniej	ὀλίγιστον	צום וועניגסטנס
quitter	opuścić	ἐγκαταλείπω	פֿערלאזען
législature	prawodawczy	νομοθετικόν	געזעץ־מאכונג
loisir	wolny czas	ἀργία	פרייע צייט
moins	mniej	ὀλιγώτερον	ווייניגער
laisser	niech	ἀφίνω	לאזען
lettre	list	ἐπιστολή, γράμμα	בריעף
levier	lewar	μοχλός	אויפהייבער
liberté	wolność	ἐλευθερία	ערלויבניס, פֿרייהייט
licence, patente	pozwolenie	ἄδεια	ערלויבניס
lieutenant	porucznik	τοποτηρητής	שטעלפעטרעטער
vie	życie	ζωή	לעבען
lumière	lekki, jasny, oświe- cić	φῶς, φωτίζω	ליכטיג, גרינג
phare	latarnia morska	φάρος	בעלייכטונג הייזער
comme, aimer	lubić, jak, tak	ὅμοιος, ἀγαπῶ	אזויא וויא
ligne	linia	γραμμή	שורה

<i>English</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>Swedish</i>
little	piccolo, poco	klein, wenig	lite-t
live	vivere, abitare	leben, wohnen	lefva
locate	situare	plazieren	bosätta
log	ceppo	Flotz	stock
loiter	vagabondare	lungern	slå dank
long	lungo	lang	lång
lose	perdere [sorte	verlieren	tappa, förlora
lot, (by-)	apprezzamento, a	Baustelle, durch Loos	tomt, val
love	amare	lieben	kärlek
low	basso	niedrig	låg, dålig
lung	polmone	Lunge	lunga
mail	posta	Post	post
main	principale	Haupt	hufvudsaklig
mainland	terraferma	Festland	fastlandet
majority	maggioranza	Majorität, Mehrheit	majoritet
make	fare	machen	göra
man	uomo	Mann, Mensch	man
mansion	ricca dimora	Wohnhaus	fint residenshus
many	molti	viele	många
map	mappa	Landkarte	karta
marks	segni	Marken, Kennzeichen	märken
marriage	matrimonio	Heirat	bröllop
marry	sposare, maritare	heiraten	gifta sig
match	fiammifero	Streichholz	tändsticka
matter	materia, sostanza	Angelegenheit, Sache	sak
may	potere	mag, kann	kanhända
mayor	sindaco	Bürgermeister	borgmästare
mean	significare	meinen	betyda
meat	carne	Fleisch	kött

<i>French</i>	<i>Polish</i>	<i>Greek</i>	<i>Yiddish</i>
petit, un peu	mały	μικρός	ביסעל
vivre, habiter, de- meurer	żyć, mieszkać	ζῶ	לעבען-וואהנען
placer, situer	leżeć, ulokować	τοποθετῶ	בעשטימען אן ארט
bûche	kłoc	κορμός	קלאץ
traîner, flaner	wałęsać się	διατρίβω	גארנישט טהאן
long	długi	μακρός	לאנגע
perdre	zgubić	χάνω	פערליערען
lot, au sort	lota, losami	κτῆμα, κλήρος (διά)	לאטעריי, פלאץ
aimer	kochać	ἀγαπῶ	ליבען
bas	niski	χαμηλός	נידריג
poumon	płuca	πνεύμων	לונג
poste, courrier	poczta	ταχυδρομείον	בריעף-זאכען
principal	główny	κεντρικός	הויפט
continent	stały ląd	ἥπειρος	פעסטע-לאנד
majorité	większość	πλειονότης	גרעסטער טהייל
faire	robić	κάμνω	מאכען
homme	mężczyzna	ἄνθρωπος	מאן
demeure somptu- euse	piękne mieszkanie	μεγαλοπρεπής οἶ- κος	העררען הויז
plusieurs	wiele	πολλοί	פֿוללע
carte géographique	mapa	χάρτης Γεωγραφικ- κός	לאנד-קארטע
marques	znaki	σημεία	צייכענס
mariage	związek małżeński	γάμος	חתונה
marier, épouser	ożenić	ὑπανδρεύομαι	חתונה האבען
allumette	zapałka	πυρεῖα	שוועבעל
matière	rzecz	ὑπόθεσις	אנגעלעגענהייט
pouvoir	mogę, może	δύναμαι	מעג
maire	burmistrz	δήμαρχος	בירגער-מייסטער
vouloir dire, moyen	podły znaczyć	σημαίνει	מײן, שלעכט
viande	mięso	κρέας	פלייש

<i>English</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>Swedish</i>
meet	incontrare	treffen, begegnen	möta
member	membro	Glied, Mitglied	medlem
mice	sorci	Mäuse	möss
middle	mezzo	Mitte, Mittel	midt
mile	miglio	Meile	mil
milk	latte	Milch	mjölk
million	milione	Million	million
minister	ministro	Minister	minister
mistake	sbaglio	Irrtum, Fehler	misstag
monarchy	monarchia	Monarchie	monarki
Monday	lunedì	Montag	måndag
money	denaro	Geld	penningar
month	mese	Monat	månad
more	più	mehr	mer
mother	madre	Mutter	moder
mountain	montagna	Berg	berg
Mr.	Sig ^r	Herr	herr
much	molto	viel	mycke
must	dovere	muß	måste
naked	nudo	naht	naken
name	nome	Name, nennen	namn
nation	nazione	Nation	nation
native	nativo	eingeboren	inföding
naturalize	naturalizare	naturalisiren	blifva medborgare
navy	marino	Flotte	flotta
near	vicino, presso	nahe	nära
need	bisogno	brauchen	behof
necessary	necessario	notwendig	nödvändig
neighbor	vicino	Nachbar	granne
neither	ne l' uno, ne l' altro	keiner	ingendera
never	mai	nie	aldrig
new	nuovo	neu	ny

<i>French</i>	<i>Polish</i>	<i>Greek</i>	<i>Yiddish</i>
rencontrer	spotkać	συναντῶ	טרעפֿען
membre	członek	μέλος	מיטגליד
souris	myszy	ποντικοί	מיז
milieu, moyen	środek	κέντρον	מיטעלסטער
mille	mila	χιλιόμετρον	וויאָרט
lait	mleko	γάλα	מילך
million	million	ἐκατομμύριον	מיליאָן
ministre	minister	πρεσβευτής	געזאַנדטער
erreur, faute	błąd	λάθος	טעות
monarchie	monarchia	μοναρχία	מאנאַרכײַש
lundi	poniedziałek	Δευτέρα	מאנטיאג
argent	pieniądze	χρήματα	געלט
mois	miesiąc	μήν	מאנאַט
plus	więcej	περισσότερον	מעהרער
mère	matka	μήτηρ	מוטער
montagne	góra	ὄρος	הויכער בארג
Monsieur, Mr.	Panie	κύριος	הערר
beaucoup	wiele	πολύ	מערסטע
falloir, devoir	muszę	πρέπει	מוז
nu	nagie	γυμνός	נאַקט
nom	imię, nazwisko	ὄνομα	נאמען
nation	naród	ἔθνος	פֿאלק
natif	rodzinny	ἰθαγενής	געבירגערטער
naturaliser	naturalizować	πολιτογράφω	וויך מאכען פֿאַר אַ בירגער
marine	marynarka	ναυτικόν	פֿלאַטע
près	blisko	πλησίον	נאָהענט
besoin, avoir besoin	potrzebować	χρειάζομαι	בעדאַרף
nécessaire	potrzebny	ἀναγκαῖον	נויטהווענדִיג
voisin	sąsiad	γείτων	נאַכבאַר
ni l'un ni l'autre	żaden, ani	οὔτε	קיינע
jamais	nigdy	ποτέ	קײַן מאל נישט
nouveau, neuf	nowy	νέον	נייע

<i>English</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>Swedish</i>
next	prossimo	nächſt	näst
nibble	mordere, roſſic- chiare	nagen	nafsa
night	notte	Nacht	natt
nine	nove	neun	nio
no	no, nessuno	nein	nej
noble	nobile	edel, adlig	ädel
noise	rumore	Lärm, Geräuſch	oljud, oväſen
nominate	nominare	nominieren	utnämna
north	nord, ſettentrione	Nord	norr
northwest	nord-oveſt	Nordweſt	nordväſt
not	non	nicht	inte
nothing	niente, nulla	nichts	ingenting
November	Novembre	November	november
now	ora, addeſſo	nun, jetzt	nu
number	numero	Zahl, Nummer	nummer
oath	giuramento	Eid	ed
obey	ubbidire	gehörchen	lyda
oblige	obbligare	verpflichten	förpliktad
obstruct	ostruire	hindern, verhindern	hindra
obtain	ottenere	erlangen, erhalten	erhålla
occupation	occupazione	Befchäftigung	befattning
October	Ottobre	Oktober	oktober
of	di	von	af
off	via, giù, lontano	ab, auß	falla af, bort
offer	offerta	bieten	bjuda-er
officer	ufficiale	Beamter, Poliſiſt	tjänſteman
often	ſpeſſo	oſt	ofta
old	vecchio	alt	gammal
on	sopra	auf	på
once, (at-)	una volta, ſubito	einmal, zugleich	ſtrax, en gång
one	uno	ein	en, ett

<i>French</i>	<i>Polish</i>	<i>Greek</i>	<i>Yiddish</i>
prochain	następny	προσεχής	נעקסט
ronger, mordre	gryźć	περιτρώγω	גריזען
nuit	noc	νύξ	ביינאכט
neuf	dziewięć	ἐννέα	ניין
non, aucun	nie, żaden	ὄχι	ניין
noble	szlachetny	εὐγενής	איידעל, אַדעל
bruit, fracas	hałas	θόρυβος	גערויש
nommer	mianować	ὀνομάζω	בעשטימען
nord	północ	βορρᾶς	נארד
nord-ouest	północnozachodni	βορειοδυτικός	נארדוועסט
ne . . . pas	nie	μή	ניט
rien	nic	τίποτε	גארנישט
Novembre	Listopad	Νοέμβριος	נאוועמבער
maintenant	teraz, obecnie	τώρα	יעצט
nombre, numéro	numer, liczba	ἀριθμός	נומער
serment	przysięga	ὄρκος	צוואג
obéir	słuchać	ὑπακούω	פֿאלגען
obliger	zobowiązać	ὑποχρεῶ	דאנקבאר
obstruer	zastąpić	ἐμποδίζω	פֿערשטאפען
obtenir	otrzymać	τυγχάνω	געקראגען
occupation	zajęcie	ἐπάγγελμα	ארבייט
Octobre	Październik	Οκτώβριος	אקטאבער
de	z	ἀπό	פֿון
loin	z, zdala	μακράν	פֿון, אוועק
offrir, offre	ofiarować	προσφέρω	אנבאטען
officier	urzędnik	ἀξιοματικός	בעאמטער
souvent	często	πολλάκις	עפטער
vieux, âgé	stary	γηραιός	אלטער
sur	na	ἐπί	אויף
une fois, tout de suite	raz, -od razu	ἅπαξ, ἀμέσως	גלייך, באלד, איין מאל
un, une	jeden	εἷς, μία, ἓν	אייןע

<i>English</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>Swedish</i>
only	solo	nur	endast
open	aprire	öffnen	öppen
ordain	ordinare	verordnen	befalla
order	ordine	Ordnung	ordning
original	originale	ursprünglich	ursprungligen
other	altro	ander	andre
out	fuori	aus	utom
outside	esterno, fuori	außerhalb	ute
over	sopra, su	über	öfver
overcrowd	agglomerare	überfüllen	öfverfylld, tränga
oversee	sorvegliare	übersehen	hafva uppsigt öf- ver
owe	dovere, essere debitore	schuld	skyldig
own	proprio, possedere	eigen, besitzen	egen, godkänna
page	pagina	Seite	sida, blad
palace	palazzo	Palast	palats
parents	genitori	Eltern	föräldrar
park	parco	Park	park
part	parte, porzione	Teil	del
particularly	particolarmente	besonders	särskild
party	partito, partita	Partei	parti
pass	passare	passieren	stifta, gå förbi
passport	passaporto	Paß	pass-res
past	passato	Vergangenheit	förflutet
patent	patente	Patent	patent
patience	pazienza	Geduld	tålig-amod
patient	paziente, ammalato	Patient, geduldig	patient, sjukling
pattern	modello	Muster	modell
pave	pavimentare	pflastern	stenlägga
pay	pagare	bezahlen	betala
peace	pace	Frieden	frid, fred

<i>French</i>	<i>Polish</i>	<i>Greek</i>	<i>Yiddish</i>
seulement	tylko	μόνον	מערניט
ouvrir	otworzyć	ἀνοικτόν	אָפֿען
ordonner	poświęcić	χειροτονῶ	בעפֿעלטן
ordre	porządek	διαταγή	בעשטעלטן
original	oryginalny	πρωτότυπος	ריכטיג
autre	inny	ἄλλος	אנדער
hors, dehors	z zewnątrz	ἔξω	אױס
extérieur, dehors	nazewnątrz	ἔξωθι	אױסווענגסטען
sur	nad, przez	ὑπέρανω	אײבער
bonder	przepełnić	συνάθροισις λαοῦ	אײנגעמאכט
surveiller	dogłądać	ἐπιβλέπω	אכטונגגעבען
devoir	być winnym	χρεωστῶ	זיין שולדיג
posséder, propre	posiadać, własny	ιδικός μου, ἔξου- σιάζω	אײגענע, עס געהערט צו א מיר
page	stronnica	σελίς	בלאט
palais	pałac	ἀνάκτορον	פאלאץ
parents	rodzice	γονεῖς	עלטערען
parc	park	δᾶσος	שפאציער-גארטען
part	część	μερίς	טהייל
particulièrement	szczególnie	ἰδιαιτέρως	אײבערהויפט
partie	partya	κόμμα, μερίς	פארטיי, צד
passer	przejsć, uchwalić	ἐγκρίνω	פֿערבייא געהען
passeport	paszport	διαβατήριον	פאס
passé	przeszły	παρελθόν	פערגאנגענע
brevet, patente	patent	προνόμιον	פאטענט
patience	cierpliwość	ὑπομονή	געדולד
patient, malade	chory, cierpliw	ἀσθενής, ὑπομονητικός	פאציענט
patron, modèle	model, wzór	παράδειγμα	ביישפיעל, נאכמאך
paver	brukować	ὁδοποιῶ	אױספלאסטערען
payer	płacić	πληρώνω	בעצאהלטן
paix	zgoda, spokój	εἰρήνη	פֿריעדען

<i>English</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>Swedish</i>
pen	penna	Feder	penna
pencil	lapis	Bleistift	blyertspenna
people	popolo, gente	Volk, Leute	folk
perhaps	forse	vielleicht	kanske
permanently	permanentemente	permanent	förblifvande
petition	petizione	Petition, Bittſchrift	ansökan
picture	pittura, ritratto	Bild, Gemälde	porträtt, målning
pilgrim	pellegrino	Pilger	vandringsman
place	posto	Platz	plats, ställe
plain	semplice, distinto	eben, einfach	okonstlad
plan	piano	Plan	plan
plant	piantare	pflanzen, anlegen	plantera
play	giuocare	spielen	leka
please	per favore, piacere	bitte, gefallen	var snäll
pleasure	diletto	Bergnügen	nöje
police	polizia	Polizei	polis
political	politico	politisch	politisk
polls	sede elettorale	Stimmplatz	valplats
poor	povero	arm	fattig
population	popolazione	Bevölkerung	folkmängd
port	porto	Hafen	hamn
possible	possibile	möglich	möjligt
postal	postale	Post	post-verk
post-office	ufficio postale	Post	postkontor
potentate	potentato	Potentat	potentat
power	potenza	Macht, Gewalt	makt
present	presente	gegenwärtig	närvarande
president	presidente	Präsident	president
presiding	presiedente	vorſitzend	ordförande
previously	previamente	vorher	förut

<i>French</i>	<i>Polish</i>	<i>Greek</i>	<i>Yiddish</i>
plume	pióro	γραφίς	שרייב־פֿעדער
crayon	ołówek	μολυβδοκόνδυλον	בליי־פֿעדער
gens, monde	ludzie	λαός	מענשען
peut-être	może	ἴσως, πιθανῶς	פֿיעללײַכט
d'une manière per- manente	trwale, stale	διαρκής	פֿאַרשטענדיג
pétition	petycja	αἴτησις	ביטעשריפט
tableau, portrait	obraz	εἰκὼν	געשטאלט
pèlerin	pielgrzym	ἀποδημητής, προσκυνητής	וואנדערער
placer, place	miejsce	θέσις	פלאץ
plain, simple	proste	ἀπλοῦς	אײנפֿאַכט
plan, projet	plan	σχέδιον	פלאן
planter	sadzić	φυτεύω	פֿלאנצען
jouer	bawić się	παίζω	שפיעלען
s'il vous plaît	proszę	εὐχαριστῶ	זייט אויף גוט
plaisir	przyjemność	εὐχαρίστησις	פערגניגען
police	policja	ἀστυνομία	פאליציי
politique	polityczny	πολιτικός	
urne	miejsca głosowania	κάληπη	ארט צו ווארפֿען גאלקעס
pauvre	biedny	πτωχός	ארימט
population	ludność	πληθυσμός	בעפֿעלקערונג
port	port	λιμήν	האַפֿען
possible	możliwe	δυνατόν	מעגליך
postal	pocztowy	ταχυδρομικόν	וואס געהערט צו פאסט
bureau de poste	poczta	ταχυδρομεῖον	פאסטהויז
potentat	mocarz	κυρίαρχος	הערשער
pouvoir, puissance	moc, władza	δύναμις	קראפֿט
présent	teraźniejszy	παρών	שענקען
président	prezydent	Πρόεδρος	פרעזידענט
présidant	przewodniczący	προεδρεύων	פֿאַרזיצען
précédemment	poprzednio	προτεράως	פֿריהער

<i>English</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>Swedish</i>
pride	superbia, orgoglio	Stolz	stolthet
primaries	primarie	Vormahlen, elemen- tar	förberedande
prince	principe	Fürst	prins
print	stampare	drucken	trycka
prison	prigione	Gefängniß	fängelse
prohibit	proibire	verbieten	förbjuda
promise	promettere	versprechen	lofva
properly	propriamente	richtig, eigentlich	ordentligt
property	proprietà	Eigentum	egendom
protect	proteggere	schützen	skydda
prove	provare	beweisen	bevisa
provide	provvedere	vorsehen	förse
public	pubblico	öffentlich	allmän
pull	tirare	ziehen	draga
pure	puro	rein	ren
purpose	scopo	Zweck, Absicht	ändamål
purse	borsa	Börse	pung, börs
push	spingere	stoßen	stöt, skuffa
put	mettere	setzen, legen	lägga
quarrel	altercare, lite	streiten	gräla
question	domanda	fragen	fråga
quickly	rapidamente	schnell, rasch	skyndsamt
quiet	quieto	ruhig	tyst
rag	cencio, straccio	Lappen	trasor
raise	alzare, sollevare	erheben, aufbringen	lyfta, växa
rapture	estasi	Begeisterung	hänryckning
rates	proporzione	Raten	priser
reach	raggiungere	reichen	räcka
read	leggere	lesen	läsa
ready	pronto	fertig, bereit	färdig
really	realmente	wirklich	verkligen

<i>French</i>	<i>Polish</i>	<i>Greek</i>	<i>Yiddish</i>
fierté, être fier de origine	duma początki	ὑπερηφάνεια στοιχειώδης	שטאלץ ערשט
prince	książe	πρίγκηψ	פרינץ
imprimer	drukować	τυπώνω	דרוקען
prison	więzienie	φυλακή	טורמע
défendre	zakazać	ἀπαγορεύω	ניט ערלויבען
promettre	obiecać	ὑπόσχομαι	צוואגען
convenablement	należycie	ἀρμοδίως	ריכטיג
propriété	posiadłość	ιδιοκτησία	אייגענשאַפֿט
protéger	bronić	προστατεύω	בעשיצען
prouver	udowodnić	ἀποδεικνύω	בעווייזען
pourvoir	dostarczać	προνοῶ	פערזארגען
public	publiczny	δημόσιον	פובליק
tirer	ciągnąć	ἔλκω	ציהען
pur	czysty	καθαρός	ריין
but	cel	σκοπεύω	אורזאכע
bourse	pulares	βαλάντιον	געלד-בייטעל
pousser	pchać	ὠθῶ	שטופען
mettre	położyć	θένω	אוועקלייגען
querelle	κλῶcić się	ἐρίζω	קריגע
question	pytanie	ἐρώτησις	פֿראַגע
vite	prędko	ταχέως	גײַך
tranquille	cisza	ἡσυχως	שטיל
chiffons	łachmany	ῥᾱκος	קאדער
lever, produire	podnieść, zbierać	ἐγείρω	אויפהייבען, וואקסען
ravissement	uniesienie	ἔκστασις	ענטציקונג
taux, prix	ceny	τιμαί	פראצענט
attendre	sięgnąć	ἱκανότης	ערגרייכען
lire	czytać	ἀναγιγνώσκω	לעזען
prêt, prête	gotów	ἔτοιμος	פארטיג
réellement	rzeczywiście	πραγματικῶς	ווירקליך

<i>English</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>Swedish</i>
reason	ragione	Grund	skäl
receive	ricevere	empfangen, an- nehmen	mottaga
referendum	referendum	Referendum	hänvisning
refuse	rifiutare	verweigern	vägra
regards	complimenti	Rückſichten	hälsning
register	registrare	regiſtrieren	anteckna
rejoice	rallegrare	ſich freuen	glädja ſig
remember	ricordare	ſich erinnern	komma ihåg
remove	rimuovere	entfernen	omflytta
renounce	rinunciare	verzihten	afsäga
rent	affittare	mieten	hyra
report	reportare	anzeigen	rapportera
representative	rappresentante	Repräſentant	representant
republic	repubblica	Republik	republik
request	richiesta	bitten, erſuchen	begäran
require	richiedere	fordern	fordra
reside	resiedere	wohnen	bo
rest	restare	ruhen	hvila
return	ritornare	zurückſehren	återvända
revenue	erario	Inlandſteuer	statsinkomst
revolution	rivoluzione	Revolution	revolution
rich	ricco	reich	rik
rid	liberare	loſ	fri från
ride	cavalcare, passegi- are	fahren, reiten	rida
right	diritto, giusto	recht	rätt, högra
rills	rigagnoli	Reihen	bäckar
ring	anello, suonare	läuten	ringa

<i>French</i>	<i>Polish</i>	<i>Greek</i>	<i>Yiddish</i>
raison, cause recevoir	przyczyna otrzymać	αἰτία παραλαμβάνω	איבערצייגונג ערהאלטען
référéndum	odniesienie się	ἀναφορά	בעריכט־געבונג, אנ־ ווייזונג פֿון פֿריהער
refuser	nieprzyjąć odpadki	ἀρνοῦμαι	ענטזאגען
égards, respects	uszanowanie	σέβη	אכט־געבונג
enregisterer	rejestrować	ἐγγράφω	איינשרייבען
se réjouir	radować się	ἀγάλλομαι	פרייהען
se souvenir	pamiętać	ἐνθυμοῦμαι	געדיינקען
déplacer, ôter	usunąć	μετακινῶ	בעווייטיגען
renoncer	zrzec się	ἀποκηρύττω	פערלייקענען
louer, loyer	komorne	ἐνοικιάζω	רינגען
rapport	zawiadomić	ἀναφέρω	נאכ־ריכט
représentant	przedstawiciel	ἀντιπρόσωπος	פערטרעטער
république	rzeczpospolita	δημοκρατία	פרייע־שטאַט
demande, deman- der	prośba	αἴτησις	ביטע
exiger	wymagać, potrze- bować	αἰτοῦμαι	פֿאדערען
résider	mieszkać	διαμενω	וואהנען
se reposer	spoczywać	ἀναπαύομαι	רוהע
retourner	wrócić	ἐπιστρέφω	צוריקקומען
revenu de l'Etat	dochód z cła	πρόδος	הכנסה, איינקאמע
révolution	rewolucya	ἐπανάστασις	רעוואלוציאן
riche	bogaty, majątny	πλούσιος	רייכע
délivrer, débarasser	pozbyć się	ἀπαλάττω	בעפרייען
aller, à cheval, en voiture	jechać	ἵππεύω	פֿאהרען
droit	prawo, słuszny	δικαίωμα δεξιόν	ריכטיגע, רעכט, רעכטס
petits ruisseaux	strumyki	ῥυάκιον	טייכען
sonner, cercle	dzwonić, pierścio- nek	ἤχῳ, δακτύλιος	רינג, קלינגען

<i>English</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>Swedish</i>
rise	levarsi	aufstehen	stiga upp
road	strada	Straße	väg
rob	rubare	berauben	stjåla
rocks	roccie	Felsen	stenar
room	stanza, spazio	Zimmer	rum
rubbish	rottami	Rehricht	skräp
ruler	dittatore	Regent	regent
rules	regole	Regeln	regler
run	correre	laufen	springa
safety	sicurezza	Sicherheit	såkerhet
sail	salpare	Segeln, schiffen	segla
sale	vendita	Verkauf	salu
same	uguale, medesimo	selb	samma
sanitarium	sanatorio	Sanatorium	sanatorium
save	salvare	retten, sparen	rådda, frålja
scene	scena	Szene	scen
school	scuola	Schule	skola
seated	seduto	geseht	sitta-ned
secret	segreto	Geheimniß	hemlighet
secretary	segretario	Sekretår	sekreterare
secure	assicurare	sicher	forsåkra om
see	vedere	sehen	se
seed	semenza	Samen	frö
seen	veduto	gesehen	sedd
self	stesso	Selbst	sjålf
sell	vendere	verkaufen	sålja
send	spedire, mandare	schicken	sånda
separate	separare	trennen	afskilja

<i>French</i>	<i>Polish</i>	<i>Greek</i>	<i>Yiddish</i>
se lever	wstać	ἐγείρομαι	אויפהעבען
route, chemin	droga	ὁδός	וועג
voler, piller	rabować	ληστεύω	רויבען
roc, rocher	skały	βράχοι	שטיינער
chambre	stancya	δωμάτιον	צימער
décombres	śmiecie	σκύβαλα	מיסמ
gouverneur, maître, règle	rzadca	ἄρχων	הערשער
règle, règlement	przepisy	κανῶνες	הערשאפטען
courir	lecieć	τρέχω	לויפֿען
sûreté	bezpieczeństwo	ἀσφαλῶς	זיכערקייט
s'embarquer	popłynąć	ἀποπλέω	אבשיפֿען
vente	sprzedaż	πώλησις	פֿערקויפֿען
même	ten sam	ὁμοιος	דיאזעלבס
sanatorium	sanatorium	θεραπευτήριον	געזונדהייט'ס אג' שטאל
épargner, économiser	zbawić	σώζω	איינשפארען, רעטען
scène	scena	σκηνή	סצענע
école	szkoła	σχολεῖον	שולע, חדר
assis	usadzeni	καθήμενος	בעזעצט
secret	tajemnica	μυστικός	סוד
secrétaire	sekretarz	ὑπουργός	שרייבער
garantir, mettre en sûreté	zabezpieczyć	ἐξασφαλίζω	קריגען
voir	widzieć	βλέπω	זעהן
semence	nasienie	σπόρος	זיימען
vu	widziany	βλέπων	געזעהן
même, soi-même	siebie	ἐαυτός	זעלבסט
vendre	sprzedawać	πολῶ	פֿערקויפֿען
envoyer	posłać	στέλλω	שיקען
séparer	oddzielone, rozdzielić	χωρίζω	צוטהיילען

<i>English</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>Swedish</i>
service	servizio	Dienst	tjänst
set	finimento, compila- zione	Reihe	samling
settle	stabilire	begleichen, sich nie- derlassen	bosätta
seven	sette	sieben	sju
several	parecchi	mehrere	flera
sewer	fogna	Abzugskanal	dike, trumma un- der jorden
shake	scuotere	schütteln	skaka
shares (on)	a mezzadria	Anteil (auf)	arende
she	ella, essa	sie	hon
shore	spiaggia, lido	Küste	strand
show	mostrare	zeigen	visa
sick	ammalato	krank	sjuk
side	lato	Seite	sida
sidewalk	marciapiede	Trottoir, Gehweg	trottoir
sign	insegna, firmare	Schild, unterzeich- nen	skylt, underskrift
since	dacchè, da	seit, da	sedan
sing	cantare	singen	sjunga
sister	sorella	Schwester	syster
size	dimensione	Größe	storlek
sky	cielo	Himmel	sky
slave	schiavo	Sklave	slaf
sleep	sonno, dormire	Schlaf	sömn, sofva
slow	adagio, lento	langsam	sakta
smoking	fumare	rauchend	rökning
so	così	so	så
society	società	Gesellschaft	societet
soldier	soldato	Soldat	soldat
some	del, alcuni	einige	något
sometimes	talvolta	manchmal	någon gång

<i>French</i>	<i>Polish</i>	<i>Greek</i>	<i>Yiddish</i>
service	służba	ὑπηρεσία	ארבייט
garniture, système de —	garnitur, dział ustawić	τοποθετῶ, σύστημα	ואצע, גאַנג
établir	osiedlić, zgodzić	ἐγκαθιστῶ	בעזעצען
sept	siedem	ἐπτά	זיבען
quelques, plusieurs	kilka	διάφοροι	עטליכע
égout	ściek, kanał	ὄχετός	וואסער־אבציהונג
secoeur	trząść	τινάζω	טרייסלען
sur part, en parti- cipation	na akcye	μερίς	חלק, טהייל
elle	ona	αὐτή	זיא
rivage, bord	brzeg	ἀκτή	ברעג
montrer	okazać	δεικνύω	ווייזען
malade	chory	ἀσθενής	קראנק
côté	strona	πλευρά	זייט
trottoir	chodnik	πεζοδρόμιον	גאנג פון דער זייט
signer, enseigne	podpisać, szyld	ὑπογραφή, ἐπι- γραφή	אונטערצייכען, ציי- כען
depuis, depuis que	od czasu	ἀφ' ὅτου	זינט
chanter	śpiewać	ᾄδω	זינגען
sœur	siostra	ἀδελφή	שוועסטער
mesure, taille	wielkość	μέγεθος	מאס
ciel	niebiosa	οὐρανός	הימעל
esclave	niewolnik	δοῦλος	קנעכט
dormir, sommeil	sen, spać	κοιμῶμαι	שלאפען
lent	powolny	ἀργός	לאנגזאם
fumer, fumant	palenie	κάπνισμα	רויכערען
ainsi	tak, więc	οὕτως	אזויא
société	towarzystwo	κοινωνία	געזעלשאַפֿט
soldat	żołnierz	στρατιώτης	סאלדראט
quelque	trochę, jakiś	μερικοί	עטליכע
quelquefois	czasami	ἐνίοτε	מאנכעמאל

<i>English</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>Swedish</i>
soon	presto	balb	snart
sorry	dolente	leid	ledsen
sound	risuonare	erschallen	ljuda
south	mezzo-giorno, sud	Süd (-en)	söder
sovereignty	sovranità	Suberänität	regentskap
Spanish	spagnolo	spanisch	spansk
speak	parlare	sprechen	tala
special	speciale	speziell, besonder	speciel
speed	velocità	Geschwindigkeit	sporrsträck
spend	spendere	ausgeben	frikostig-vara
spitting	sputare	spucken	spottning
spread	propagare	ausbreiten	sprida
stable	stalla	Stall	stall
stamp (postage)	francobollo	Marke	frimärke
stand	stare in piedi	stehen	stå
star	stella	Stern	stjärna
start	incominciare	aufbrechen	påbörja
state	stato	Staat	stat
statement	esposizione	Angabe	anförande
stay	rimanere	bleiben	kvarstanna
steamship	piroscafo	Dampfer	ångbåt
stop	fermare	anhaltan	stanna
story	racconto	Geschichte	bragd, historia, saga
street	strada	Straße	gata
stripe	striscia	Streifen	rand, ränder
strong	forte	stark	stark
study	studiare	studieren	studera
subject	soggetto, suddito	Gegenstand, Unter- tan	ämne, tillhörig
substitute	sostituto	Stellvertreter	i annans ställe
such	tale	solch	sådan
sun	sole	Sonne	solen
superintendent	soprintendente	Aufscher	superintendent

<i>French</i>	<i>Polish</i>	<i>Greek</i>	<i>Yiddish</i>
tôt, bientôt	wkrótce	ἐνωρίς	באלד
fâché, peiné	żałóje	περίλυπος	טרויעריג
son, sonner	rozlegać się	ἀντηχῶ	אבקלונג
sud, midi	południe	νότος	זיד-זייט
souveraineté	zwierzchność	κυριαρχία	רעגירונג
espagnol	Hiszpański	Ἰσπανός	שפאנישע
parler	mówić	ὁμιλῶ	רעדען
spécial	szczególny	ἰδιαίτερος	אויסער-געוואנהליך
vitesse	prędkość	βία	גיכקייט
dépenser	wydać	ἐξοδεύω	אויסגעבען
crachement	plucie	πτύων	שפייען
répandre, propager	rozszerzać, zasłać	ἐκτείνομαι	אויסשפרייטען
étable	stajnia	σταῦλος	שטאהל
timbre-poste	marka	γραμματόσημον	סטעמפ, מאַרקע
être, se tenir	stać	ἵσταμαι	שטעהן
étoile	gwiazda	ἀστήρ	שטערן
commencer	zacząć	ἄρχομαι	אנהויבען
état	stan	πολιτεία	שטאַט
exposé, relevé	zeznanie	διήγησις	בעריכט
séjour, rester	pobyć, zostać	διαμένω	שטעהן
bateau à vapeur	statek parowy	ἀτμόπλοιον	דאמף-שיף
arrêt, s'arrêter	zatrzymać	σταματῶ	אבהאלטען
conte, histoire	powieść, historia	διήγημα	געשיכטע
rue	ulica	ὁδός	גאס
bande, raie	smuga, pas	σειρά	שטרייף, פאס
fort, vigoureux	silny	ἰσχυρός	שטארקע
étude, étudier	uczyć się	σπουδάζω	נאכדענקען
sujet	przedmiot, pod- legły	ὑπήκοος	הויפּט-זאך, אונטער- טעניגער
substituer	zastępcą	ἀντικαταστάτης	שטעל-פֿערטערער
tel, telle	taki	τοιοῦτος	אועלכער
soleil	słońce	ἥλιος	זוהן
surveillant	dozorca	ἐπιστάτης	אויפזעהער

<i>English</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>Swedish</i>
supreme	suprema	oberſt	den högſte
sure	sicuro	ſicher	säker på
take	prendere	nehmen	taga
talk	parlare	reden	samtala
tap	colpetto	anzapfen	sakta knackning
tariff	tariffa	Tariff	tulltaxa
tax	tassa	Steuer	taxa
teach	insegnare	lehren	lära
tell	dire	ſagen	omtala
templed	sacro	mit Tempeln	med tempel
ten	dieci	zehn	tio
term	termine, limite	Bedingung	termin
than	che, di	als	än
thank	ringraziare	Dank	tack
that	quello, ciò	daß, jener	det
the	il, lo, la, i, gli, le	der, die, daß	den
thee	te	dich	Er
their	loro	ihr	deras
then	allora, poi	denn, als	då
there	li, là, vi, ecc	da, dort	där
therefore	perciò	daher	därför
they	coloro, essi	ſie	de
thing	cosa	Ding, Sache	ting
think	pensare	denken	tänka
thirteen	tredici	dreizehn	tretton
thirty	trenta	dreißig	trettio
this	questo	diefer, diese, dieses	denna, detta
though	pure	doch	om
thought	pensiero	Gedanke	tanke
thrills	commuovere	Schauer	tjusar
through	attraverso, per mezzo di	durch	genon

<i>French</i>	<i>Polish</i>	<i>Greek</i>	<i>Yiddish</i>
suprême	najwyższy	ἀνώτατος	העכסט
sûr, certain	pewny	βέβαιος	געוויס
prendre	brać	λαμβάνω	נעמען
parler, causer	mówić	συνομιλῶ	רעדען
tape, taper	uderzenie	κρούσις	קלאפען
tarif	taryfa	δασμολόγιον	טאריף
taxe, impôt	podatek	φόρος	טאקס
enseigner	uczyć	διδάσκω	לערנען
dire, raconter	powiedzieć	διηγοῦμαι	זאגען
sacré	ze świątyniami	σεβαστός	מיט טעמפלעם
dix	dziesięć	δέκα	צעהן
terme	termin	προθεσμία	טערמין, צייט
que, de	niżeli	παρά	איידער
remercier	dziękować	εὐχαριστῶ	דאנקען
ce, cet, cette, qui, que	tamten, który	ἐκεῖνος	דעם, דער
le, la, les	ten, ta, to	ὁ, ἡ, τό, οἱ, αἱ, τά	דער
toi, te	cię, ci	σέ	דו
leur	ich	ἐαυτῶν	זייערע
alors, ensuite	wtenczas	ἔπειτα	נאכדעם
là, y	tam, oto	ἐκεῖ	דארטען
c'est pourquoi	przeto	ὅθεν	דאריבער
ils, elles	oni, one	αὐτοί	זייא
chose	rzecz	πρᾶγμα	זאך
penser, croire	myśleć	σκέπτομαι	טראכטען
treize	trzynaście	δεκατρία	דרייצעהן
trente	trzydzieści	τριακόντα	דרייסיג
ce, cet, cette, ceci	ten, ta, to	τοῦτο	דזע
quoique	chociaż	καίτοι	דאך
pensée	myśl	σκέψις	געדאנק, געטראכט
tressaillir	drga	φρικιάσεις	שוידערען
à travers, par	przez	διά μέσου	דורך

<i>English</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>Swedish</i>
ticket	biglietto	Karte, Fahrkarte	biljett
time	tempo	Zeit	tid
title	titolo	Besitztitel	titel
to	a, verso	zu, nach	till
tobacco	tabacco	Tabak	tobak
to-day	oggi	heute	i dag
together	assieme	zusammen	tillsammans
too	anche, troppo	zu	också
tools	utensili	Werkzeuge	verktyg
town	città	Stadt	liten stad
trace	tracciare	aufspüren	spåra
track	binario	Geleise	järnbana
trade	commercio, mestiere	Gewerbe, Handel	handel, yrke
train	treno, istruire	Zug, erziehen	tåg, uppfostra
travel	viaggiare	reisen	resa
treasurer	tesoriere	Schatzmeister	kassör
tree	albero	Baum	träd
trespass	trasgredire, trapassare	betreten, übertreten	förbrytelse
trial	processo	Verhör, Prozeß	laga förhör
tried	processato	versucht, prozeßiert	förhörd
trodden	calpestato	betreten	nedtrampad
trouble	disturbo, fastidio	Schwierigkeit	bryderi
true	vero	wahr	loyal
trust	fiducia	vertrauen	betro
truth	verità	Wahrheit	sanning
tuberculosis	tubercolosi	Tuberkulose	lungsiktig
Tuesday	martedì	Dienstag	tisdag
twelve	dodici	zwölf	tolf
twenty	venti	zwanzig	tjugo
two	due	zwei	två

<i>French</i>	<i>Polish</i>	<i>Greek</i>	<i>Yiddish</i>
billet	bilet	εἰσητήριον	בילעט
temps, fois, heure	czas, raz	καιρός	צייט
titre	tytuł	τίτλος	טיטול
à	do, ku	πρός	צוא
tabac	tytuń	καπνός	טאבאק
aujourd'hui	dziś	σήμερον	היינט
ensemble	razem	μαζύ	צואזאמען
trop	za, także	ἐπίσης, πολύ	אויך
outils, instruments	narzędzia	ἐργαλεία	געצייג
ville	miasteczko	πόλις	קליינער שטאדט
tracer	śledzić	ἀνακαλύπτω	צייכען
rail, suivre à la piste	szyny, ślad	τροχιά	רעלסען
commerce, métier	handel, rzemiosło	τέχνη, ἐμπόριον	האנדעל, געשעפט
train, instruire	ćwiczyć, pociąg	ἀμαξοστοιχία	באָהן, לערנען
voyager	podróżować	ταξιδεύω	אומפֿאהרען
trésorier	skarbnik	θυσσαυροφύλαξ	געלד־האלטער
arbre	drzewo	δένδρον	בוים
transgresser	wkroczyć	καταχρῶμαι	איבערטערטונג פֿון דיא געזעץ
essai, épreuve, procès	sprawa	δίκη	משפט
essayé, poursuivi	sądzony	ἐδικάσθη	פרובירען
foulé, écrasé	podeptany	καταπατῶ	געטראטען
peine, embarras	kłopot	ταραχή	פלאגנען, צרות
vrai	prawdziwy	ἀληθής	ריכטיג
confiance, se fier à	(po)wierzyć	ἐμπιστοσύνη	געטרויען
vérité	prawda	ἀλήθεια	ריכטיקייט
tuberculose	tuberkulosys	φθίσις	אויסצעהרונג
mardi	Wtorek	Τρίτη	דיענסטאג
douze	dwanaście	δώδεκα	צוועלף
vingt	dwadzieścia	εἴκοσι	צוואנציג
deux	dwa	δύο	צוויי

<i>English</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>Swedish</i>
under	sotto	unter	under
understand	comprendere	verstehen	förstå
unhappy	infelice	unglücklich	olycklig
unite	unite	vereinigen	förena
until	finchè	bis	tilldess
unwisely	non saviamente	unflugerweise	ovisligt
up	su, alto	auf	upp
uphold	sorreggere, sostenere	aufrechterhalten	understöda
upon	sopra	auf	på
use	usare	Gebrauch, nützen	använda
useful	utile	nützlich	brukbar
usually	ordinariamente	gewöhnlich	vanligtvis
vacant	vuoto	leer, vakant	vakant, tom
vacation	vacanza	Ferien	ferier
vaccinated	vaccinato	geimpft	vaccinerad
vegetables	ortaggi	Vegetabilien, Gemüse	grönsaker
vehicle	veicolo	Fuhrwerk	åkdon
very	molto	sehr	mycke
vessel	battello	Fahrzeug	fartyg
visible	visibile	sichtbar	uppenbar, synlig
visit	visita	besuchen	besök
vote	votare	Stimme, stimmen	rösta
voyage	viaggio	Fahrt, Reise	resa
wagon	vagone, furgone	Wagen	vagn
wait	aspettare	warten	vänta
walk	camminare	gehen, Weg	gå
want	volere	Wünschen, Mangel	vilja ha
war	guerra	Krieg	krig

<i>French</i>	<i>Polish</i>	<i>Greek</i>	<i>Yiddish</i>
sous	pod	ὑποκάτω	אונטער
comprendre	rozumieć	ἐννοῶ	פֿערשטעהען
malheureux	nieszczęśliwy	δυστυχής	ניט פרייליך, ניט גליקליך
unir	zjednoczyć	ἐνόνω	צואבינדען
jusqu'à	(aż) dopóki	μέχρι	ביז
imprudemment	niemądrze	ἀφρόνως	נארישליך
haut, en haut	w górę, do góry	ἄνω	אויף
élever, soutenir	utrzymywać	ὑποστηρίζω	אויפהאלטען
sur	na	ἄνω	אויף
employer, se servir de	używać	μεταχειρίζομαι	ניצען
utile	pożyteczny	χρήσιμος	נוצבארע
ordinairement	zwykle	συνήθως	געוואהנליכע
vacant, vide	próżna	κενότης	ליידיגער
vacance	wakacya	διακοπή	פֿרייע־צייט
vacciné	zaszczepiony	ἐμβολιάζων	שטעלעך־פאקען
légumes	warzywo	λαχανικά	פֿלאנצען פֿון דער ערד
véhicule	(po)wóz	ὄχημα	פֿוהר
très	bardzo	πολύ	זייער
vaisseau	okreť	πλοῖον	שיף
visible	widzialne	ὁρατός	וואס מען קען זעהן
visite	wizyta	ἐπίσκεψις	בעזוכען
vote, voter	głos, głosować	ψηφίζω, ψήφος	גאלקע, שטימע
voyage	podróż	ταξείδιον	רייזע
chariot, fourgon	wóz	ἄμαξα	וואגען
attendre	czekać	ἀναμένω	ווארטען
marcher	chodzić	περιπατῶ	געהן
désirer, vouloir	chcieć	θέλω	ווייל
guerre	wojna	πόλεμος	קריעג, מלחמה

<i>English</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>Swedish</i>
ward	distretto	Stadtbezirk	stadsdel
warm	caldo	warm	varm
water	acqua	Wasser	vatten
way	maniera, strada	Weg	väga
we	noi	wir	vi
weak	debole	schwach	svag
weapon	arma	Waffe	vapen
week	settimana	Woche	vecka
well	bene	wohl	bra
west	ponente, ovest	West (-en)	väster
what	che	was	hvad
when	quando, allorchè	wann	när
where	dove	wo	hvar
which	quale	welcher, welche, welches	hvilket
while	mentre	während	medan
whiskey	whiskey	Schnapps	bränvin
white	bianco	weiß	hvit
who	chi, il quale	wer	hvem
whole	tutto	ganz	allt
why	perchè	warum	hvarför
wide	ampio	breit	vid
wife	moglie	Frau	hustru
wigwam	tenda indiana	Wigwam	Indianskt-tält
wild	selvaggio	wild	vild
wills	testamenti	Testamente	testamente
winter	inverno	Winter	vinter
wise	saggio	flug, weise	vis
wish	desiderio	Wunsch	önska
with	con	mit	med

<i>French</i>	<i>Polish</i>	<i>Greek</i>	<i>Yiddish</i>
arrondissement	rozdział	περιφέρεια	געגנטער פון שטאדט
chaud	ciepło	θερμότης	ווארעם
eau	woda	ὕδωρ	וואסער
voie, manière	droga	δρόμος, τρόπος	וועג
nous	my	ἡμεῖς	מיר
faible	słaby	ἀδύνατος	שוואך
arme	broń	ὄπλον	וואפֿן
semaine	tydzień	ἐβδομάς	וואך
bien	dobrze, zdrów	καλῶς	גוט, געזונד
ouest	zachód	δύσις	מער-ב'זייט
que, quoi, ce qui, ce que	jaki, co	τίς, τί	וואס
quand, lorsque	kiedy, gdy	ὅτε	ווען
où	gdzie	ποῦ ?	אוווא
qui, que	który	ποῖον	וועלכע
pendant, espace de temps	gdy, póki	καιρός	דערוויילע
eau de vie	wódka	οὔσκυ	בראנפֿען
blanc	biały	λευκός	ווייסע
qui	kto, który	τίς, ποῖος	ווער
tout, entier	cały	ὀλόκληρος	גאנצע
pourquoi	dlaczego	διὰ τί	פֿאַרוואס
large	szeroki	εὐρύς	ברייט
épouse, femme	żona	σύζυγος	ווייב, פרויא
hutte	wigwam	σκηνή	אינדיאנערשע גע- צעהלט
sauvage	dzikie	ἄγριος	ווילדע
volontés	testamenta	διαθήκη	צײַגאָה'ס. נאכען טויט פערזאג
hiver	zima	χειμών	ווינטער
sage, prudent	mądry	σώφρων	קלוג
désir	życzyć, życzenie	εὐχόμεαι	האַפֿען
avec	z, ze, przez	μαζύ	מיט

<i>English</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>Swedish</i>
without	senza, fuori	ohne	förutan
witness	testimonio	Zeuge	vittne
women	donne	Frauen	frunthimmer
wonder	meraviglia	wundern	undra
woods	selva, bosco	Wald, Wälder	skog
work	lavoro	Arbeit	arbete
world	mondo	Welt	verld
write	scrivere	schreiben	skrifva
wrong	torto, ingiusto	unrecht	orätt
yard	cortile, misura li- neare inglese	Hof, Yard	Mått-3 fot, gård
year	anno	Jahr	år
yes	si	ja	ja
you	voi	Sie, ihr	du, ni

<i>French</i>	<i>Polish</i>	<i>Greek</i>	<i>Yiddish</i>
sans	bez	χωρίς	אויסער
témoin	świadek	μάρτυς	עדות, צייגנים
femmes	kobiety	γυναῖκες	פרויען
étonnement, merveille	dziwić, dziw	θαυμάζω	וואונדערען
bois, forêts	lasy, lasy	δάσος	וואלד
travail, travailler	pracować	ἐργασία	ארבייט
monde	świat	κόσμος	וועלט
écrire	pisać	γράφω	שרייבען
faux, erroné	krzywdzić, krzyw- da	ἄδικον	אומ־רעכט, ניט ריכ־ טיג
cour, mesure de 3 pieds	podwórze, 3 stopy	ὕαρδα, αὐλή	ענגלישען אייל, הויף
an, année	rok	ἔτος	יאהר
oui	tak	ναί	יע
vous	ty, wy, pan	ὁμεῖς	דוא, איהר

Books for Evening Schools

HARRINGTON'S FIRST BOOK FOR NON-ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLE . . . \$0.25

LANGUAGE LESSONS FOR FIRST BOOK25

SECOND BOOK FOR NON-ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLE30

This series is the result of twelve years' experience in teaching English to foreigners in both day and evening schools. It is extensively used in all parts of this country, in day schools, night schools, mission schools and by many private organizations of non-English-speaking individuals who wish to learn to write and speak the English language. The series is especially well adapted for use among adult immigrants who have come to this country with little knowledge of its language.

MOORE'S ENGLISH-ITALIAN LANGUAGE BOOK .40

This little book has been prepared especially for the Italian working men and women who come to America. The book is colloquial—the language of every day life—and by its use the diligent Italian can, within three months, acquire a good foundation of English.

FULLER'S PRIMER25

Especially suited to the needs of those with no English vocabulary, as each object word is accompanied with a picture of the object.

DOLE'S THE YOUNG CITIZEN45

Well suited to follow the study of Plass's Civics for Americans in the Making.

Correspondence Invited

D. C. Heath & Company

Boston

New York

Chicago

